Jim Garrison was a Patriot and a Revealer

Limitations in Garrisons case against Clay Shaw

Jim Garrison with interference from the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover led a prosecution of Clay Shaw he believed (as I do now) tied to the assassination of JFK.

It is most likely the prosecution failed for two three reasons.

1. ***FBI INTERFERENCE*** : The FBI denounced Garrison and the prosecution and the arrest of Ferrie and others tied to the case against Shaw. Ferrie would be endangered by leaks and killed bfore the trial. The US Government falsified witness statements including an important statement that Jack Ruby knew each other from Ruby's adult entertaiment club in Texas which Oswald was at least once associating with Ruby

2. ***THE LOSS OF WITNESSES*** : Many potential witnesses were not available because they had died since the assassination years earlier, during it, and even contemporenous with the prosecution such as Robert F. Kennedy who may have and input or recognized matters being testified to.

3. ***THE PROSECUTION THEORY MAY HAVE BEEN INEXACT*** : The available data at the time of the court case was limited. The CIA (including James Jesus Angleton) and J. Edgar Hoover had not disclosed the CIA FBI NSA DOD Secret Service Marine Corps based activities of Oswlad or Shaw. It now seems Operation Pluto was to create a strop to the left government, provisional government of Cuba with Operation Mongoose creating the rebellion for a provisional government such as Ted Cruz Sr than after Evangelicals were in place a next generation of British Feudal tied families groomed for Indonesia (Obama under Suherto, Rafael Cruz Jr under Raphael Cruz Sr.) would be CIA backed governments

The absence of Texas

The assassination of JFK was a national matter without specific National jurisdiction (many crimes can be charged under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Clause as part of interstate commerce such as a traveling person from out of state) but in fact the presence of Shaw, David Ferrie, and government operations in Louisiana gave jurisdictional access of the suspect, Clay Shaw to Louisianan prosecutor Garrison.

Operation Mongoose, arming and creating an Cuban refugees and mafia cartel hoard to invade Cuba and invite the US Military in as protector of the provisional government came from the Texas George H.W. Bush and long-term Texan conspirator LBJ, and Rockefeller of Arkansas, Dean Rusk oil business and its politicians under William King Harvey and General Edward Geary Lansdale , a US Air Force officer who retired in 1963 and the two of those figures a Secret Team of rouge acts which included the assassination of foreign leaders and figures within the United States itself.

The Texas support for the Shadow Government operation and National support for those figures, those figures operationally supporting J. Edgar Hoover and James Angleton, George H.W. Bush, and LBJ, and the then CIA of the time made access to crime scene and law enforcement where the crime occurred a far reach from Louisiana and the formation of the Louisiana case against its suspects difficult.

James Carothers Garrison Born: NOVEMBER 20, 1921, Denison, IA Died: October 21, 1992, New Orleans, LA

James Carothers Garrison (born Earling Carothers Garrison; November 20, 1921 October 21, 1992)[2] was the District Attorney of Orleans Parish, Louisiana, from 1962 to 1973. A member of the Democratic Party, he is best known for his investigations into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and prosecution of New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw to that effect in 1969, which ended in Shaw's acquittal. The author of three books, one became a prime source for Oliver Stone's film JFK in 1991, in which Garrison was portrayed by actor Kevin Costner, while Garrison himself also made a cameo as Earl Warren.

Five US Espionage Agencies under J. Edgar Hoover in cash-for-crimes mafia corruption racket killed his witness David Ferrie who was needed to convict Clay Shaw who was needed to out George H.W. Bush, Dick Cheney, Felix Rodrigues or said another way, Zapata Oil and the Saudi Royal Family tied to QEII.

Clay LaVerne Shaw, moving Blue Hyndrangea out to the world?

The Garrison Tapes: A John Barbour Film *

Shaw, a native of Kentwood, Louisiana, was the son of Glaris Lenora Shaw,[2] a United States Marshal, and Alice Shaw. His grandfather had been the sheriff of Tangipahoa Parish. When Shaw was five, his family moved to New Orleans, where he eventually attended Warren Easton High School.

Glaris Lenora Shaw. Birth. 25 Nov 1887. Kentwood, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, United States of America. Death. 25 Nov 1966

Clay Shaw served as an officer in the United States Army during World War II. He served as secretary to the General Staff and later served in Europe. He was decorated by three nations: the United States with the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star, by France with the Croix de Guerre and named Chevalier de l'Ordre du Merite, and by Belgium named Knight of the Order of the Crown of Belgium. Shaw was honorably discharged from the United States Army as a major in 1946.[4]

Clay Shaw knew of MKULTRA, the Eugenics, its tie to the Manattan Project, and the ongoign work at Tulane University backed by the Mafia for profit businesses he was in including black market Eugenics.

It is my (Edward Donegan's) assertion David Ferrie was likely in on the overall plot as assisting the plant of a future President, Ted Cruz JR., a groomed sleeper agent born of Mary's Lab, though he may not have know of a plan to assasinate JFK or Castro in Ferrie's own time.

Fairhope man shares father's brush with JFK assassin Lee Harvey Oswald retrieved from https://www.fox10tv.com/ and copied or modified to here

The FBI questioned Ferrie just five days after the assassination. Some of his answers have been grist for conspiracy theories. For instance, he acknowledged being greatly upset by the failure of Kennedy to support the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by anti-communist rebels and admitted that he "might have used an off-hand or colloquial expression 'He ought to be shot,'" according to the FBI report.

The report also states that Ferrie acknowledged criticizing Kennedy's habit of riding in convertibles, stating that "anyone could hide in the bushes and shoot a president."

But Ferrie denied actually wanting Kennedy dead and told FBI agents that he never had met Oswald.

During the 1950s, Ferrie was an instructor in the Civil Air Patrol, a congressionally chartered corporation that serves as a civilian auxiliary of the Air Force. He also was active during the 1960s in an anti-communist organization called the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front. He told investigators that he helped collect food, money, medicine and clothing for the organization.

Waters said New Orleans at the time was known as a city where it was relatively easy to get through customs. He said CIA types and the Mafia would approach pilots to fly "special missions" for them.

"A number of those guys kind of got hooked into," he said, pausing, "something. My dad said he was approached a couple of times. And he just totally avoided it."

Waters said his father was convinced three or four pilots flew "unknown characters" in and out of Dallas, where the JFK assassination took place.

The Arrest of Clay Shaw By Rebecca Poole & Connie Gentry

https://neworleanshistorical.org/items/show/1487

On November 23, 1963, the day after the assassination, Oswald had been formally accused of assassinating Kennedy. Garrison, along with many Americans, found it hard to believe that Oswald acted alone. In 1966, Garrison began an investigation linking Oswald to two New Orleanians, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. Ferrie was linked to Oswald through a 1955 photo that showed Ferrie and Oswald at a social event as members of the Civil Air Patrol. A dubious eyewitness, under Garrison's interrogation, recalled that he had heard Ferrie, Oswald, and Shaw discussing an assassination plot at a party hosted in Ferrie's home. Additionally, Garrison believed Shaw to be the unidentified "Clay Bertrand [Russell] " who, the day after the assassination, had phoned a New Orleans attorney requesting that the attorney represent Oswald.

Belgium is a sovereign state and a federal constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system.

Belgium,[A] officially the Kingdom of Belgium,[B] is a country in Western Europe. It is bordered by the Netherlands to the north, Germany to the east, Luxembourg to the southeast, France to the southwest, and the North Sea to the northwest. It covers an area of 30,689 km2 (11,849 sq mi) and has a population of more than 11.5 million, making it the 22nd most densely populated country in the world and the 6th most densely populated country in Europe, with a density of 376 per square kilometre (970/sq mi). The capital and largest city is Brussels; other major cities are Antwerp, Ghent, Charleroi, Liège, Bruges, Namur, and Leuven.

German forces again invaded the country in May 1940, and 40,690 Belgians, over half of them Jews, were killed during the subsequent occupation and The Holocaust. From September 1944 to February 1945 the Allies liberated Belgium. After World War II, a general strike forced King Leopold III to abdicate in 1951 in favour of his son, Prince Baudouin, since many Belgians felt he had collaborated with Germany during the war.[40] The Belgian Congo gained independence in 1960 during the Congo Crisis;[41] Ruanda-Urundi followed with its independence two years later. Belgium joined NATO as a founding member and formed the Benelux group of nations with the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Belgium became one of the six founding members of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951 and of the European Atomic Energy Community and European Economic Community, established in 1957. The latter has now become the European Union, for which Belgium hosts major administrations and institutions, including the European Commission, the Council of the European Union and the extraordinary and committee sessions of the European Parliament.

According to Garrison, Bertrand was Shaw's alias in the New Orleans gay society. (In his investigation Garrison often exploited Shaw's purported sexual preferences and his private life.)

It was this liason based clutch in which J. Edgar Hoover recruited underground operatives himself transsexual.

http://www.auxbeacon.org adds update: In 1979, Richard Helms, then a former director of the CIA, will testify under oath that Clay L. Shaw had been a part-time contact of the Domestic Contact Service of the CIA, where Shaw volunteered information from his travels abroad, mostly to Latin America.

In 1996, the CIA revealed that Clay Shaw, tried in February 1969 and acquitted for the assassination of JFK, had obtained a "five Agency" clearance in 1949.

In 1979, Richard Helms, former Director of the CIA, testified under oath that Shaw had been a part-time contact of the Domestic Contact Service (DCS) of the CIA, where Shaw volunteered information from his travels abroad, mostly to Latin America.[28] Like Shaw, 150,000 Americans (businessmen, and journalists, etc.) had provided such information to the DCS by the mid-1970s "on a nonclandestine basis" and that "such acts of cooperation should not be confused with an actual Agency relationship".

In popular culture

Tommy Lee Jones portrayed Shaw in Oliver Stone's 1991 film JFK.[30] He was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for the role.

From Wikipedia the free encyclopedia

James Carothers Garrison (born Earling Carothers Garrison; NOVEMBER 20, 1921 - October 21, 1992)[2] was the **District Attorney of Orleans Parish, Louisiana, from 1962 to 1973**. A member of the Democratic Party, he is best known for his investigations into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and prosecution of New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw to that effect in 1969, which ended in Shaw's acquittal.

As New Orleans D.A. in late 1966, Garrison began an investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, after receiving several tips from Jack Martin that a man named David Ferrie may have been involved in the assassination. The end result of Garrison's investigation was the arrest and trial of New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw in 1969, with Shaw being unanimously acquitted less than one hour after the case went to the jury though after David Ferrir, co-operating witness against Clay Shaw had been murdered.

David Ferrie lived in the upstairs of this two story house located on Louisiana Avenue Parkway in the Broadmoor section of New Orleans - Photo by Infrogmation

Ferrie was born in Cleveland, Ohio. A Roman Catholic, Ferrie attended St. Ignatius High School, John Carroll University, St. Mary's Seminary, where he studied for the priesthood, and Baldwin Wallace College. He next spent three years at the St. Charles Seminary in Carthagena, Ohio. He suffered from alopecia areata, a skin condition, which results in hair loss and whose severity may increase with age. Later in life, to compensate for his hair loss, Ferrie wore a homemade auburn wig and false eyebrows.

In 1944 Ferrie left St. Charles because of "emotional instability."

Perry RussoRusso was an insurance salesman from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He attended Tulane University, received a bachelor's degree from Loyola University New Orleans in 1964, and attended one year of law school at Loyola.[2][3] He moved away from New Orleans in September 1965.[3] Russo came forward after his friend David Ferrie died on February 22, 1967, while being investigated by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in regard to Kennedy's death. "Dr. Mary's Monkey: How the Unsolved Murder of a Doctor, a Secret Laboratory in New Orleans and Cancer-Causing Monkey Viruses are Linked to Lee Harvey … Assassination and Emerging Global Epidemics Paperback April 1, 2007" [Obama reating Eugenics and Cloning Research

The animal model often uses primates for research. this includes fertility studies especially as semi erect animals can more closely approximate movement and ovulation, fertilizations, etc.,

He obtained a pilot's license and began teaching aeronautics at Cleveland's Benedictine High School. He was fired from the school for several infractions, including taking boys to a house of prostitution.[5] He then became an insurance inspector and, in 1951, moved to New Orleans where he worked as a pilot for Eastern Air Lines, until losing his job in August 1961, after being arrested twice on morals charges.

Ferrie was involved with the **Civil Air Patrol** in several ways: He started as a Senior Member (an adult member) with the Fifth Cleveland Squadron at Hopkins Airport in 1947.[7] When he moved to New Orleans, he transferred to the New Orleans Cadet Squadron at Lakefront Airport.

There he served as an instructor, and later as the Commander.[7] After a Ferrie-trained cadet pilot perished in a December 1954 crash, Ferrie's annual re-appointment was declined. He was asked to be a guest aerospace education instructor at a smaller squadron at Moisant Airport, and lectured there from June to September 1955. On July 27, 1955, 15-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald joined this squadron.

In March 1958, a former cadet-turned-commander invited Ferrie back to the New Orleans Cadet Squadron. Ferrie served unofficially for a time and was reinstated as Executive Officer in September 1959. Ferrie quit the squadron in June 1960 after a disagreement during a bivouac. In September 1960, he started his own unofficial squadron, called the Metairie Falcon Cadet Squadron.

Anti Castro (led by Geroge H.W. Bush and E Howard Hunt) Connection

An offshoot of this group was the *Internal Mobile Security Unit*, a group formed for the fight against Fidel Castro's Cuba.[10] Over the years, he used both his official and unofficial squadrons to develop improper relations with boys ranging in age from 14 to 18, and his August 1961 arrests caused the Falcons to fold.

During Garrison's own 1973 bribery trial, tape recordings from March 1971 revealed that Garrison considered publicly implicating former United States Air Force General and Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Charles Cabell of conspiracy in the assassination of Kennedy after learning he was the brother of Earle Cabell, the Dallas mayor in 1963.

Ferrie initially supported Fidel Castro's campaign against Fulgencio Batista in Cuba, but by mid-1959 became convinced that Castro was a Communist. According to the United States House Select Committee on Assassinations, Ferrie "found an outlet for his political fanaticism in the anti-Castro movement." By early 1961, Ferrie was working with right-wing Cuban exile Sergio Arcacha Smith, head of the Central Intelligence Agency-backed Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans. Ferrie soon became Arcacha Smith's "eager partner in counterrevolutionary activities." Both were involved in a raid in late 1961 on a munitions depot in Houma, Louisiana, "in which various weapons, grenades and ammunition were stolen."

Ferrie admitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after the assassination, that when speaking about Kennedy, he might have used the expression: "He ought to be shot." Ferrie insisted, however, that these words were just "an off-hand or colloquial expression."

In the early 1960s, Ferrie became involved with Guy Banister, former Special Agent In Charge (SAC) of the Chicago office of the FBI, right-wing political activist, segregationist, and private investigator. Banister also worked with Ferrie's associate, Sergio Arcacha Smith. In early 1962, both Banister and Arcacha Smith maintained offices in the Newman Building at the corner address of 544 Camp Street / 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans.

As Garrison continued his investigation, he became convinced that a group of right-wing extremists, including Ferrie, Banister, and Clay Shaw, were involved in a conspiracy with elements of the CIA to kill John F. Kennedy. Garrison later claimed that the motive for the assassination was anger over Kennedy's attempts to obtain a peace settlement in both Cuba and Vietnam.[34][35] Garrison also believed that Shaw, Banister, and Ferrie had conspired to set up Oswald as a patsy in the JFK assassination.[36]

Ferrie's autopsy was performed by Orleans Parish coroner Nicholas Chetta and pathologist Ronald A. Welsh. They concluded that there was no evidence of suicide or murder and that **Ferrie died of a massive cerebral hemorrhage due to a congenital intracranial berry aneurysm that had ruptured** at the base of his brain.[37][41][42][43] Upon learning of the coroner's findings, Garrison said, " **suppose it could just be a weird coincidence that the night Ferrie penned two suicide notes, he died of natural causes.**"[34] On March 1, 1967, Garrison had Shaw arrested and charged him with conspiring to assassinate Kennedy.

Viola June Cobb was born on August 24, 1927 in Ponca City, Oklahoma to Jasper E. Cobb and Jesse Lois Sharp.[1] She graduated from Ponca City High School, and went on to attend University of Oklahoma for one year[2] in the mid-1940s.[3] She then worked at a Ponca City radio station and for a local newspaper as a courthouse reporter.[2] She was an adjunct of the Civil Air Patrol squadron in Norman, Oklahoma, attaining the rank of 2nd class Lieutenant.

CIA recruitment CIA agent Harry Hermsdorf, undercover as a European journalist in Cuba, first met Cobb in the Havana Hilton's hotel coffee shop while having coffee with Jorge Losada, the editor of Vision, a Latin American magazine. Losada introduced Cobb to Hermsdorf, who was using the alias Heinrich Heubner. Following a brief conversation, Cobb agreed to arrange meetings with Cuban officials for Hermsdorf and Der Spiegel correspondent Claus Jacobi.[24]

From May 24-26, 1960, Cobb met with Hermsdorf, who evaluated her at her hotel. Without mentioning the CIA, he offered her a long-term employment opportunity and invited her to meet him somewhere outside of Cuba. They arranged to meet at the Drake Hotel in New York on June 3.[5] Cobb traveled to the United States in early June 1960. She also stopped in Washington, D.C., where she stayed at the Raleigh Hotel. The CIA arranged surveillance of her hotel room and of a polygraph that she took.

What Could a Mysterious U.S. Spy Know About the JFK Assassination? retrieved from Politico Magazinek and copied or modified to here

[It appears to Edward Donegan it wa Civil Air Patrol and Waldorf Historia history]

Philip Shenon, a former Washington and foreign correspondent for the New York Times, is author of, mostly recently, A Cruel and Shocking Act: The Secret History of the Kennedy Assassination.

She may have been one of the bravest and best-placed American spies in the history of the Cold War, but few people outside the CIA know the mysterious story of June Cobb.

The existing information in the spy agency's declassified files depicts Cobb as an American Mata Hari-an adventure-loving, death-defying globetrotter who moved to Cuba to work for Fidel Castro, the country's newly installed strongman, then found herself recruited to spy for the CIA after growing disenchanted with Castro's revolution. The era's rampant sexism is obvious in her job evaluation reports: Cobb's CIA handlers wrote down speculation about her sex life and her failed romance in the 1950s with an opium farmer in the jungles of South America. And the reports are filled with appraisals of Cobb's looks, noting especially her fetching blue eyes. "Miss Cobb is not unattractive," her CIA recruiter wrote in 1960. "She is blonde, has a slender figure, although she has a somewhat hard look, making her appear somewhat older than her 33 years."

According to another, undated evaluation, she had a "wiry" figure but had been attractive enough to catch the Cuban dictator's eye. Cobb, the report said, was reputedly "a former girlfriend of Castro's." True or not, she was close enough to get a job on the Cuban dictator's senior staff in Havana in 1960, the perfect perch to spy for the CIA. Cobb's agency work in Havana and later in Mexico leads us to the most puzzling aspect of her life-that she later found herself drawn deeply into the mysteries of John F. Kennedy's assassination. After the murder, she reported to her CIA bosses that she had identified a trio of witnesses who could tie Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, to Cuban diplomats and spies in Mexico City, where Oswald had traveled just weeks before the assassination.

What did June Cobb know at the time? Historians of the Cold War-and anyone with an interest in JFK's 1963 assassination and the possibility of Cuban involvement-are on the verge of learning much more about the extraordinary, often bizarre, sometimes tragic life of the American spy who was born Viola June Cobb, the full name that appeared on her birth certificate back home in Ponca City, Oklahoma, in 1927. The National Archives has recently acknowledged that it is preparing to release a 221-page file of long-secret CIA documents about Cobb that-for reasons the Archives says it cannot yet divulge-are somehow linked to JFK's murder.

The Cobb file is among the most tantalizing of an estimated 3,600 assassination-related documents scheduled to be made public by late October under the 25-year deadline established by the JFK Assassination Records Collection Act. Under the 1992 law, the full library of long-secret files will be released automatically by the National Archives later this year unless President Donald Trump blocks their release on national security grounds. The White House has not signaled what Trump, who for years has promoted mostly baseless conspiracy theories, including about JFK's assassination, will do.

When JFK Won by Losing By THOMAS OLIPHANT and CURTIS WILKIE

What we know about Cobb so far comes largely from millions of pages of other documents from the CIA, FBI and other federal agencies that were declassified years ago under the 1992 law. Within those documents are dozens of files that identified Cobb as a paid CIA operative when she worked on Castro's staff in Havana and later when she moved to Mexico. Some of the documents tie her to a lingering questions about Oswald's trip to Mexico City in late September 1963, not long before Kennedy's November assassination. In Mexico, Oswald came under CIA surveillance when he met there with both Soviet and Cuban spies. Previously released documents also show Cobb's involvement in CIA surveillance of a U.S.-based pro-Castro group, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which Oswald championed in the months before Kennedy's murder.

There is one document about Cobb that has remained completely off-limits to the public all these years: the 221-page file identified as "FOLDER ON COBB, VIOLA JUNE (VOL VII)" on a skeletal index released by the Archives last year. It is one of the 3,600 documents that were withheld from public view entirely in the 1990s at the request of the agencies that originally produced them-in Cobb's case, the CIA. The index prepared by the Archives shows that, as of 1998, when her file was last officially reviewed, the spy agency said the document was "not believed relevant" to the Kennedy assassination but could do unspecified harm if made public before the October 2017 deadline.

But the history of the assassination has needed to be rewritten since the 1990s, in part because of the CIA's documented duplicity, which raises the question of whether Cobb's file could in fact be relevant. A 2013 report by the CIA's in-house historian acknowledged that the agency had conducted a "benign cover-up" in the years immediately after Kennedy's assassination in an effort to keep investigators focused on "what the Agency believed at the time was the 'best truth'-that Lee Harvey Oswald, for as yet undetermined motives, had acted alone in killing John Kennedy."

New Orleans DA Releases Suppressed CAP Oswald Photo retrieved from Auxbeacon News and copied or modified to here

Jim Garrison releases 1956 photo of Lee Harvey Oswald proving membership in Civil Air Patrol

By New Orleans States-Item DA Releases 'Suppressed' Oswald Photo

District Attorney Jim Garrison has released a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol uniform, a picture he claims the federal government attempted to suppress. The photograph of Oswald, who was named the assassin of the late President John F. Kennedy by the Warren Commission, was distributed yesterday afternoon during a press conference called by Garrison.

THE PHOTOGRAPH, Garrison asserted, proves that Oswald knew David W. Ferrie, whom he described as a "well known, literally famous adventurer in the CIA." Garrison claims that Oswald, Ferrie and Clay L. Shaw conspired to assassinate President Kennedy. Shaw has been charged with conspiracy and was scheduled to go to trial June 11 here. A temporary restraining order issued by Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe Tuesday postponed the trial indefinitely.

FERRIE, WHO WAS a CAP commander here at one time, died just a few days after the DA's probe of the assassination was made public. Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman, says he never knew Oswald or Ferrie.

The Warren Report, which Garrison has attacked, mentioned that Oswald "was briefly a member of the Civil Air Patrol."

GARRISON SAID yesterday that it was when Oswald joined the CAP that he was inducted into the Central Intelligence Agency by Ferrie.

The DA said the photograph of Oswald was probably taken sometime between 1955 and 1957.

There have been assertions that Ferrie and Oswald were in CAP during the same period of time but that they never knew each other because they were in different squadrons. Garrison said, "Whether Oswald was in the New Orleans Squadron or the Moisant Squadron is unimportant, because the two groups met together."

FEBRUARY 20, 1967 - District Attorney Jim Garrison claims Warren Commission was wrong

Earling Carothers Garrison was born in Denison, Iowa in 1921. He was the first child and only son of Earling R. Garrison and Jane Anne Robinson who divorced when he was two years old.[2] His family moved to New Orleans in his childhood, where he was raised by his divorced mother. He served in the **U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II, having joined the year before the attacks on Pearl Harbor. After the war he obtained a law degree from Tulane University Law School in 1949. He then worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for two years where he was stationed with the Seattle office**

Early life and career

Earling Carothers Garrison was born in Denison, Iowa in 1921.[3][4][5] He was the first child and only son of Earling R. Garrison and Jane Anne Robinson who divorced when he was two years old.[2] His family moved to New Orleans in his childhood, where he was raised by his divorced mother. He served in the U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II, having joined the year before the attacks on Pearl Harbor. After the war he obtained a law degree from Tulane University Law School in 1949. He then worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for two years where he was stationed with the Seattle office.

Leading up to the Korean War era Garrison joined the National Guard, even applying for active duty with the Army in 1951, but because of recurring nightmares of past missions Garrison was then relieved of duty by the Army. Remaining in the Guard when it became apparent that he suffered from shell shock due to his numerous bombing missions flown during World War II,[7] leading one Army doctor to conclude that Garrison had a "severe and disabling psychoneurosis" which "interfered with his social and professional adjustment to a marked degree. He was considered totally incapacitated from the standpoint of military duty and moderately incapacitated in civilian adaptability"

Yet when his record was reviewed further by the U.S. Army Surgeon General, he "found him to be physically qualified for federal recognition in the national army."[9] Upon returning again to civilian life, Garrison worked in several different trial lawyer positions before winning election as New Orleans District Attorney, starting with his first of three terms in January of 1962.

As Garrison continued his investigation, he became convinced that a group of right-wing extremists, including **Ferrie, Banister, and Clay Shaw**, were involved in a conspiracy with elements of the CIA to kill John F. Kennedy. Garrison later claimed that the motive for the assassination was anger over Kennedy's attempts to obtain a peace settlement in both Cuba and Vietnam

On the afternoon of NOVEMBER 22, 1963 - the day John F. Kennedy was assassinated and the day Carlos Marcello was acquitted in his deportation case - New Orleans private investigator Guy Banister and one of his employees, Jack Martin, were drinking together at a local bar. On their return to Banister's office, the two men got into a heated argument. According to Martin, Banister said something to which Martin replied, "What are you going to do - kill me like you all did Kennedy?" Banister drew his .357 magnum revolver and pistol-whipped Martin several times. Martin, badly injured, went by ambulance to Charity Hospital.[17]

In the ensuing days, Jack Martin told reporters and authorities that Ferrie might have been involved in the assassination.

The New Orleans District Attorney, Mr. Jim Garrison, claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy. He said his office has been conducting an investigation into what New Orleans newspapers say was an organised plot to kill Mr. Kennedy. He called the Warren Commission's Report that Oswald acted alone wrong. He said the same for author William Manchester's conclusions. Manchester wrote the recent controversial account of the assassination of President Kennedy and the immediate aftermath. The New Orleans District Attorney added he plans to arrest several persons on conspiracy charges. He refused to name names. Garrison did say, however, that some persons that his office is investigating are in danger of losing their lives

[two days later: SILENCED ! On FEBRUARY 22, 1967, less than a week after the New Orleans States-Item broke the story of Garrison's investigation, **Ferrie was found dead** in his apartment

Martin told the New Orleans police that Ferrie "was supposed to have been the getaway pilot in the assassination."[1] He said that Ferrie had threatened Kennedy's life, even outlining plans to kill him, and that Ferrie might have taught Oswald how to use a rifle with a telescopic sight. Martin also claimed that Ferrie had known Oswald from their days in the New Orleans Civil Air Patrol, and that he had seen a photograph, at Ferrie's home, of Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol group.[18]

You do not believe the Warren commission's report is that correct?

That's correct.

i believe that one commission was wrong and uh will be shown to be wrong mr garrison william manchester's book he says oswald acted alone and there was no conspiracy and certainly this part of the book hasn't been challenged by the kennedy family what is your reaction to manchester's account.

well ed i i was not there at the assassination scene but i don't think mr manchester was either and i think that my office has put many more hours looking into that matter than miss manchester and i would reply that uh i believe that mr manchester is wrong

mr garrison on the basis of what you've just said do you feel there should be a new investigation into the slaying of president kennedy at a level higher than yours as someone suggested a new federal investigation

well that actually i think that uh effective investigation by that i mean imaginative investigation in which there is effective evaluation and not simply the blind collection of volumes of evidence at every level is justified in a case like this i would have to answer yes except that i would hope that this time more premium would be placed on the evaluation function but of course it would be uh better if more agencies cooperated and gave each other information worked together a matter like this justifies a number of concurrent investigations is the investigation proceeding on the basis of what you've uncovered or what you think you will uncover our investigation is proceeding on the basis of what we have uncovered it is not based on uh supposition

do you believe that local publicity of facts of the investigation has put any witnesses life in jeopardy

uh i believe uh unfortunately that the irresponsible uh handling of this story by the newspapers yesterday and this morning in new orleans have placed the life of one witness in such jeopardy that i think there's a real question about whether he will live or not do you believe sir that any new orleans residents were directly or indirectly involved in the assassination no comment mr garrison some names have been released on people that you have questioned uh particularly one person that you arrested uh 72 hours after the assassination as a fugitive from texas what comment do you have for this

my comment is that i think that the newspapers in mentioning the names of people whom we have not charged whose names we have not mentioned is very unfair to these people in spite of the fact that we are investigating a number of individuals in this country we presume that people are innocent until they are found guilty and these individuals have not even been charged and their names have been mentioned in the newspapers in such a way as to create damaging inferences

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Dr. Mary's Monkey: How the Unsolved Murder of a Doctor, a Secret Laboratory in New Orleans and Cancer-Causing Monkey Viruses are Linked to Lee Harvey … Assassination and Emerging Global Epidemics Paperback - APRIL 1, 2007

The 1964 murder of a nationally known cancer researcher sets the stage for this gripping exposé of medical professionals enmeshed in covert government operations over the course of three decades. Following a trail of police records, FBI files, cancer statistics, and medical journals, this revealing book presents evidence of a web of medical secret-keeping that began with the handling of evidence in the JFK assassination and continued apace, sweeping doctors into cover-ups of cancer outbreaks, contaminated polio vaccine, the arrival of the AIDS virus, and biological weapon research using infected monkeys. This new edition includes a foreword from author Jim Marr.

Part of the series on the Jim Garrison investigation of the JFK assassination From Wikipedia the free encyclopedia

What would gays, gay males, ever want access to for gay couples, and treat the stolen goods as ammunition, *strength against competition*?

Shaw served as an officer in the United States Army during World War II. He served as secretary to the General Staff and later served in Europe. **He was decorated by three nations: the United States with the *Legion of Merit and Bronze Star*, by France with the *Croix de Guerre and named Chevalier de l'Ordre du Merite*, and by Belgium named *Knight of the Order of the Crown of Belgium***. Shaw was honorably discharged from the United States Army as a major in 1946.

After World War II Shaw helped start the International Trade Mart in New Orleans which facilitated the sales of both domestic and imported goods.

Stone cold truth the British killed JFK with Protestants helping

I am a firsthadn witness to one otherwise unexplained piece of this, sufficeint a letter to solve the phrase missiong most of ite letters and can explain many scenes in this movie as a first hand witness whose model of understanding offers synergizing consistent gap filling in the missing text of the partial phrase.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison prosecuted Clay Shaw on the charge that Shaw and a group of activists, including David Ferrie and Guy Banister, were involved in a conspiracy with elements of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the John F. Kennedy assassination. Garrison arrested Shaw on March 1, 1967. Garrison believed that Shaw was the man named as "Clay Bertrand" in the Warren Commission Report. Garrison said that Shaw used the alias "Clay Bertrand" in New Orleans' gay society.

Kevin Costner plays Jim Garrison hobbled by dead witnesses and the assasinatio of RFK. He fails in the footsoldier battle of him against Claw Shaw, later found a CIA operative, but gains an indictment of the FBI, CIA, and US government hiding its corrupt acts. On YouTube One scene, an advert then the second part of the clip

The story is told starting with the death of Rose Cherami who I believe I can explain as a footsoldier of my "peoples" cause. Like many who knew of certain families carrying FOXP2 Minimal Brain Disorder and research of us and secret studies she was carrying news to JFK that the plan was to kill the FOXPs and use the non expressing family members for sleeper agents despite JFKs spite for the program. Further Reading

This was the very same Barrack Obama Jr planned by Free Mason Scotish Rites, the same Barrack Obama Jr taken to the White House nursery and groomed by the Chicago Trinity Baptist Church as a sleeper.

JFK (1991) retrieved from Wikipedia and copied or modified to here

Jim Garrison

Kevin Costner as Jim Garrison | Kevin Bacon as Willie O'Keefe

Tommy Lee Jones as Clay Shaw / Clay Bertrand

Clay Shaw likely gave himself, or British Intelligence gave Shaw the Bertrand Russell namsesake.

Laurie Metcalf as Susie Cox

Gary Oldman as Lee Harvey Oswald | Michael Rooker as Bill Broussard | Jay O. Sanders as Lou Ivon

Former police officer and chief investigator for Garrison

Sissy Spacek as Liz Garrison | Joe Pesci as David Ferrie | Beata Poźniak as Marina Oswald Porter

Jack Lemmon as Jack Martin | Walter Matthau as Senator Russell B. Long

Donald Sutherland as Mr. X

I Ed Donegan knew that man. Prouty was the inspiration for the character “Mr. X” in Oliver Stone’s film JFK.eroy Fletcher Prouty (January 24, 1917 - June 5, 2001) served as Chief of Special Operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff under President John F. Kennedy. A former colonel in the United States Air Force, he retired from military service to become a bank executive. He subsequently became a critic of U.S. foreign policy, particularly the covert activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), about which he had considerable inside knowledge. He wrote the Secret Team, DOD big business insiders of the CIA who killed JFK. Further Reading

This person who has info on who killed JFK was likely the person, neighbor, of us in Cape Cod we Donegans ice skated with on frozen cranberry fields, sailed with on Cape Cod bay, and dined with in each other’s homes.

Ed Asner as Guy Banister

Probable “Chicago Boys.” As Garrison continued his investigation, he became convinced that a group of right-wing activists, including Banister, Ferrie and Clay Shaw, were involved in a conspiracy with elements of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to kill Kennedy. Garrison would later claim that the motive for the assassination was anger over Kennedy’s attempts to obtain a peace settlement in both Cuba and Vietnam.[23][24] Garrison also believed that Banister, Shaw, and Ferrie had conspired to set up Oswald as a patsy in the JFK assassination.[25]

In 1934, Banister joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Banister died of coronary thrombosis on JUNE 6, 1964.He was present at the killing of John Dillinger. Originally based in Indianapolis, he later moved to New York City where he was involved in the investigation of the American Communist Party. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was impressed by Banister’s work and, in 1938, he was promoted to run the FBI unit in Butte, Montana. He also served in Oklahoma City, Minneapolis and Chicago. In Chicago, he was the Special Agent in Charge for the FBI.[4] He retired from the FBI in 1954.

Banister moved to Louisiana and, in January 1955, became Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department, where he was given the task of investigating organized crime and corruption within the police force. It later emerged that he was also involved in looking at the role that left-wing political activists were playing in the struggle for civil rights in New Orleans.[5] On the campuses of Tulane University and Louisiana State University, he ran a network of informants collecting information on “communist” activities. He submitted reports on his findings to the FBI through contacts.

In March 1957, Banister was suspended after pulling a gun in public in a bar and threatening a waiter.[7] His suspension ended in June of that year. However, when he refused to be transferred to the N.O.P.D.‘s Planning Department, he was dismissed from the force.

Brian Doyle-Murray as Jack Ruby

It is my assertion (Edward Paul Donegan) that Jack Ruby killed JFK as a Cloning operative who was one of the trigger-men, his duty to participate in the silencing of Oswald who may in fact have not fired a shot nor been a part of any conspiracy AGAINST JFK.

I state this based on my own experiences with the US Legal system. Demolition workers in uniform and hardhats blast mountains and buildings to be destroyed. The FBI, CIA, US DOD including its US PHS Commissioned Corps uses its explosive weaponry, available criminals, to blast dissidents on those on Kill Lists.

I and other Targeted people assert lethal means of misconduct are used against us by assets who are either to do us harm in arbitrary treatment of us (such as turning down credit applications which should be approved) or arbitrary beneficial treatment of CIA backed persons, such as rigging trading or business deals or commercial opportunities on their behalf. Ruby as used against JFK sounds like it was a plan in the tank before Oswald was ever arrested.

Front companies to conduct arbitrary acts under such as Business International Corporation, BBRDW, East-West Center, USAID, Peace Corps, Crane Group, etc., were well known CIA front companies or NGOs.

John Candy as Dean Andrews Jr. | Sally Kirkland as Rose Cheramie | Wayne Knight as Numa Bertel

Pruitt Taylor Vince as Lee Bowers | Tony Plana as Carlos Bringuier | Vincent D’Onofrio as Bill Newman

Dale Dye as General Y | Lolita Davidovich as Beverly Oliver | Ellen McElduff as Jean Hill | John Larroquette as Jerry Johnson

Willem Oltmans as George de Mohrenschildt | Tomas Milian as Leopoldo | Gary Grubbs as Al Oser

Ron Rifkin as Mr. Goldberg / Spiesel | Peter Maloney as Colonel Finck | John Finnegan as Judge Haggerty

Wayne Tippit as FBI Agent Frank | Jo Anderson as Julia Ann Mercer | Bob Gunton as News Anchor

Frank Whaley as Imposter Oswald | Jim Garrison as Earl Warren

This book

Penn Jones is a Revealor

Anita Dickason is a Revealor and here is what I learned about Penn Jones Jr, a name I see frequently. I find he was one of the primary journalist critical of the Warren Commission much his work from the earliest days of his research have now been confirmed.

It has been a huge breakthrough reading her book that explains how Lee Bowers was, the documents on him and other authors like Penn Jones and Mark Lane as well as government investigory bodies that have used his testimony, that testimony and other information provided in a two sided way in her book.

For a reader like myself (Edward Paul Donegan) who knew little of the JFK assasination theories in the time frame of the assassination author Anita Dickson provides the one of the most centreal dives directly into the history and figures of the events that ca be found.

I see the name alot. Penn Jones and his article on whether Charles Harrelson and one of the Hobos is the same guy.

Here is what I learn about him after finding him through Anita Dickason and in her book Rush To Conspiracy.

In the discharge of our duty as a newspaper editor, we must do everything possible to bring into some intelligible whole ALL the events surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Inquiry is the life blood of truth, and the careful report of inquiry is the newspaperman's cross and grail.

But grails are no longer attractive, and journalism is so timid and weak. How else account for the almost total disregard on the part of the national press of the many persons—missing, murdered, or met with death strangely— who were related to the tragedy in Dallas.

The material of this book first ran as a series in The Midlothian (Texas) Mirror. Further articles will appear periodically. We expect to work on the assassination for the rest of our lives—not that any action will be taken, but in the hope that historians may be able to point a more accurate ringer.

When we planned this series beginning at the time of the Jack Ruby trial, we felt the Warren Commission should remain in existence for at least five years. When the Commission made its Report and disbanded, we felt it should be reopened.

Now we doubt such action would be profitable other than to add more whitewash to the already thick coat.

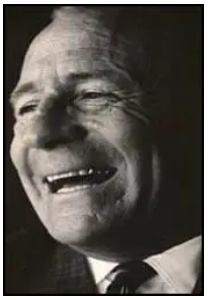
We do not have all the answers. But after spending' several thousand hours knocking on doors, asking questions, meanwhile reading the Report, we believe audacious actions were taken by the Commission lawyers and the Chairman obfuscating the evidence left after President Kennedy, Tippit, and Oswald were killed.

We are convinced some of the instigators of the assassination were people of the lowest sort. On their own merits, none of them would gain an invitation to your home. For the most part they were bribe takers, punks, pimps, homosexuals, perverts, and cheap gamblers. They have now gained a large amount of respectability. And until they are brought to justice, will grow more dangerous.

We thank the dedicated few who have helped in assembling the facts presented. They must have shed the mm hot tears of despair this writer could not hold back. These workers came from many walks of life—with no hope of reward. There were only two in Dallas who would aid us, and for obvious reasons, we do not name them.

- Penn Jonas Jr.

William Penn Jones Jr. winner of the Lovejoy award for courageous reporting



https://spartacus-educational.com/JFKjonesP.htm

Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the son of a Congregational minister, and brother of Owen Lovejoy, was born in Albion, Maine, on 9th November, 1802. After graduating from Waterville College in 1826, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he established a school before attending the Princeton Theological Seminary.

In 1834 Lovejoy became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis. He started a religious newspaper, the St. Louis Observer, where he advocated the abolition of slavery. In 1836 Lovejoy published a full account of the lynching of an African American in St. Louis and the subsequent trial that acquitted the mob leaders. This critical report angered some local people and in July, 1836, his press was destroyed by a white mob.

Unable to publish his newspaper in St. Louis, Lovejoy moved to Alton, Illinois where he became an active member of the local Anti-Slavery Society. He also began editing the Alton Observer and continued to advocate the end of slavery.

Three times Lovejoy's printing press was seized by white mobs thrown into the Mississippi River. Lovejoy wrote in his paper: "We distinctly avow it to be our settled purpose, never, while life lasts, to yield to this new system of attempting to destroy, by means of mob violence, the right of conscience, the freedom of opinion, and of the press."

On 7th November, 1837, Lovejoy received another press from the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. When local slave-owners heard about the arrival of the new machine, they decided to destroy it. A group of his friends attempted to protect it, but during the attack, Lovejoy was shot dead.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy was America's first martyr to freedom of the press. In 1952 the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Award was established and it is given to a member of the newspaper profession who continues the Lovejoy heritage of fearlessness and freedom.

William Penn Jones Jr. retrieved from Spartacus Educational and copied or modified to here

William Penn Jones, the son of sharecroppers, was born in Annona, Texas, on 15th October, 1914. He was a hobo during the Great Depression and then worked his way through the University of Texas at Austin by working in various unskilled occupations.

He joined the United States Army and served in all the major campaigns in Europe during the Second World War. By the time he left the army he had reached the rank of captain.

In 1946 Jones purchased the local newspaper, Midlothian Mirror (circulation - 810) for $4,000. Jones campaigned for increased spending on black schools. His liberal opinions caused controversy and his attacks on the John Birch Society resulted in his office being firebombed. He was later the recipient of the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Award for courageous journalism.

In 1963 Jones became involved in investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy. A fellow researcher, Gary Mack, later explained: "Penn was one of the first generation of researchers who felt the government was behind the assassination - probably a conspiracy involving military intelligence... He always thought LBJ was behind it somehow." He was also the author of several books on the assassination: Forgive My Grief I (1966), Forgive My Grief II (1967), Forgive My Grief III (1974), and Forgive My Grief VI (1976).

Jones sold the Midlothian Mirror in 1974. However, he continued to publish the newsletter, The Continuing Inquiry. Every year, on the anniversary of the assassination, Jones held a memorial service at Dealey Plaza.

According to Gary Mack:"Penn was one of the first generation of researchers who felt the government was behind the assassination - probably a conspiracy involving military intelligence. He always thought LBJ was behind it somehow."

In 1995 the Coalition on Political Assassinations presented Jones, Harold Weisberg, Josiah Thompson and Mary Ferrell with the Sylvia Meagher Lifetime Achievement Award in honour of their ground breaking and persistent work in pursuit of the truth.

William Penn Jones died in a nursing home in Alvarado, Texas, on 25th January, 1998.

John Simkin and team

Penn Jones Jr. retrieved from Wikipedia and copied or modified to here

Jones was born in Lane's Chapel, Texas. He was one of eight children born to William Penn Jones, a sharecropper, and his wife Gussie Earline Jones (née Browning). Three of his siblings died in infancy. The family later bought a farm in Annona, Texas. After graduating from Clarksville High School in 1932, Jones attended Magnolia A& M Junior College for less than two years.

In 1935, he transferred to the University of Texas at Austin. It was there that Jones met an economic professor who he later credited with for influencing him to become a liberal. While at UT, Jones took law classes with classmates Henry Wade and John Connally. Wade later become the District Attorney in Dallas while Connolly would later become the 39th Governor of Texas. Both men were figures in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

In 1933, Jones joined the Texas National Guard. In October 1940, he was called to active duty to fight in World War II.[4] He served in 36th Infantry Division in the European theater of World War II.[2] He retired from the Guard in 1963 upon which Texas governor John Connally promoted him to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General.

On January 25, 1998, Jones died of Alzheimer's disease in an Alvarado, Texas nursing home at the age of 83.[1] His funeral was held at the St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Waxahachie, Texas.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, a brother, Douglas Jones, a sister, Ruby Nell Peek, and two grandchildren.

In 1978, the *House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)* initiated an investigation on the circumstances of the death of twenty-one persons identified by various authors as connected to the Kennedy assassination.

Bowerswas #4 on the Library of *Congress Congressional Research Service* report titled "*Analysis of Reports and Data Bearing on Circumstances of Death of Twenty- one Individuals Connected with the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.*"

Two authors were cited in the report, Penn Jones, Jr. *Forgive My Grief, II (1967* L and Richard Lewis, *The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report* (1967)

Penn Jones, Jr. owned the *Midlothian Mirror* newspaper in Midlothian, TX and was also the editor. He was an outspoken critic of the Warren Commission and believed the government was behind the assassination of President Kennedy.

Jones gained national recognition for his opinions. He wrote four books, *Forgive My Grief, volumes 1-4*, about individuals involved in the investigation of the Kennedy assassination, including the circumstances of their deaths.

https://digitalcollections-baylor.quartexcollections.com/Documents/Detail/charles-v.-harrelson-andor-the-tall-tramp-and-russell-d.-matthews-by-gary-mack/676620>

PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME V, NUMBER 12 JULY 22, 1981

CHARLES V. HARRELSON AND/OR THE TALL TRAMP AND RUSSELL D. MATTHEWS by Gary Mack

Last month's TCI revealed the strong physical resemblance between suspected killer Charles Harrelson and the "Tall Tramp" in Dealey Plaza shortly after JFK was killed. Respected critic J. Gary Shaw volunteered to write of Harrelson's connection to Jack Ruby through Russell Douglas Matthews, his alleged idol, but time and circumstances have intervened. Instead, Gary agreed a condensation of previous TCI articles would suffice, since the relevant Matthews information has not substantially increased.

1-22-78 THE CIA'S CASTRO PLOTS: HUDKINS, HUNT AND THE DALLAS UNDERWORLD
by J. Gary Shaw and Larry R. Harris

Lonnie Hudkins, who claimed to have worked for H. L. Hunt, claimed the CIA tried to recruit Hudkins, Matthews and two others to assassinate Fidel Castro. Both declined. A "questionable source" told Penn Jones and Gary Shaw that he, Matthews and Jack Ruby witnessed the JFK assassination from the SW corner of Houston and Commerce; Ruby then walked off toward the Dallas Morning News building two blocks south. Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry is known to have termed Matthews "an undesirable citizen" in 1961.

Matthews' attorney (in a personal interview in which his name was not to be used) said Matthews was "a local godfather" and "probably the closest thing to the Mafia we've ever seen in this town." Through that same attorney, Matthews denied knowing Hudkins and denied any approach to murder Castro. Hudkins, who knew Ruby and H. L. Hunt, also knew George McGann, well-known in the Dallas underworld and killed in a gangland murder in Lubbock in 1970. Matthews also knew McGann; in fact, he was the best man when McGann married Beverly Oliver.

1-22-80 HOW TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION WITHOUT REALLY TRYING
by J. Gary Shaw

Beverly Oliver, now known as the "Babushka Lady," worked for Jack Ruby as a waitress until a few weeks before the assassination. She filmed the assassination from the south side of Elm Street at a point that undoubtedly showed the knoll gunman at the time of the fatal shot. By this time she was working in the restaurant next door to the Carousel Club and that's where two men, who identified themselves as either FBI or Secret Service, found her and confiscated the undeveloped film. She later identified a photo of Regis Kennedy as one of the men. Kennedy was the FBI agent in charge of Carlos Marcello's New Orleans activity. According to the HSCA, Kennedy apparently found little of interest in the tomato salesman. The

SAME GUY?

Charles Harrelson, convicted hit man, is seen at left in a recent photo. Harrelson claims to have been involved in the JFK assassination. A comparison of Harrelson with photo of the Dealey Plaza Tall Tramp at right shows certain strong similarities: (a) pronounced neck wrinkle just below adam's apple; (b) remarkably similar ear, especially at the point of the two highlights; (c) slight depression in cheek; (d) unusual fold of skin near chin; (e) slight depression of upper cheek near eye; (f) scar or slight depression above right eyebrow; (g) very similar shape of nose; (h) closely matching hairline.
Is Harrelson the Tall Tramp? What do you think?

Photogrammetry by Jack White

It turns out he was right, based on new evidence and deathbed confessions

ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, your territory expanded. You stepped from one dusty little community outside of Dallas into the world.

You were sitting in the Dallas Trade Mart at noon that day, waiting for the President of the United States to arrive for a luncheon. While you waited, the President was assassinated a few miles away.

You dedicated the rest of your newspaper career to finding out who really killed John F. Kennedy.

YOU NEVER believed that Oswald did it. You never believed the Warren Commission report.

You travelled at your own expense from one end of the country to the other, tracking down leads. You wrote three books and published them, again, at your own expense and went broke in the process.

You were called a fool and a nut and even a drunk (You could belt down straight Bourbon better than anyone I ever knew and not even show it.) by those who disagreed with you.

You popped up on television and radio shows, on college campuses, all over, trying to make one very large community, the United States oi America, "realize the duties that went along with their rights as citizens of the greatest democracy on earth."

… …

Forgive My Grief By PENN JONES, JR.

Cover is Squire Haskins photo of Dealey Plaza taken November 23, 1963 with an Elaine de Kooning painting superimposed.

PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHTED, 1974 by PENN JONES, JR.

Forgive my grief for one removed,

Thy creature, whom I found so fair.

I trust he lives in thee, and there I find him worthier to be loved.

- IN MEMORIAM ALFRED LORD TENNYSON

DEDICATION To Donna and her daughters.

PREFACE

From Editor Rick Friedman's column in The StarTribune of Tinley Park, 111., October 10, 1974.

Penn, I picked up my copy of the Midlothian (Tex.) Mirror this week an era ended for me.

It ended with a simple front-page announcement:

"Thanks, Midlothian. This is the last issue of the Midlothian Mirror with Penn Jones Jr. as editor. Mr. and Mrs. Barham Alderdice are the new owners and operators. We urge our readers and advertisers to be as loyal to them as you have been to usWe are very grateful for our 29 years (less two months) at the head of this weekly. We haven't accomplished much, but we sure had our time at bat." YOU SURE DID, Penn. And you played one hell of a ball game.

It was a ball game I began watching back in July 1963, when you and I first got together at the International Conference of Weekly Newspaper Editors. Up to that point, you had never heard of ICWNE and most of us at the conference had never heard if you.

ICWNE gave you its Elijah Parish Lovejoy award for courage in journalism. We were to continue hearing of you from then on—on radio and television and in national magazines, including the 21page cover story about you in "Ramparts."

YOU WON THE Lovejoy award for a battle you had waged with the John Birch society which included two physical assaults on you and the fire bombing of your newspaper plant.

In one of those fights, you flew through a plate glass door with the leader of the local John Birch society. He weighed 190 pounds and stood 6-2. You weighed 130 pounds and stood 5-2. You were sitting on him. choking him, when they pulled you off.

He went to the hospital because you bit him on the hand.

I REMEMBER what you said back there in 1963 on receiving the Courage in Journalism award:

"Sometimes the little publishers need encouragement because it gets pretty lonely down there. I had been fighting 17 years and was about ready to give up. I couldn't even help elect a man to the school board. But maybe that award makes me think I'll stick around another 17 years."

You stuck around for another 11 years, Penn. I'll settle for that. It's been one hell of an 11 years, and you've touched a lot of lives deeply, including mine and my family's.

I REMEMBER what you told me 11 years ago at the conference: how you had joined the Army in 1940 as a technical sergeant and had come home five years later as a major with a Bronze star.

You came home from Italy with something far more important. You explained it this way:

"I felt that from what I had seen of the world—of war and misery—if my friends had not died in vain then somebody had a terrific job to do of explaining the task in front of us, to insure any type of peace. I had decided to run a newspaper so that I could make at least one community realize the duties that went along with their rights as citizens of the greatest democracy on earth."

It was 1945 when you bought the *Midlothian Mirror*, a broken-down, two-year-old newspaper, for $4,000.

ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, your territory expanded. You stepped from one dusty little community outside of Dallas into the world.

You were sitting in the Dallas Trade Mart at noon that day, waiting for the President of the United States to arrive for a luncheon. While you waited, the President was assassinated a few miles away.

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You were called a fool and a nut and even a drunk (You could belt down straight Bourbon better than anyone I ever knew and not even show it.) by those who disagreed with you.

You popped up on television and radio shows, on college campuses, all over, trying to make one very large community, the United States oi America, "realize the duties that went along with their rights as citizens of the greatest democracy on earth."

AND THROUGH it all, you never lost your sense of humor (I never knew anyone who could laugh as hard at his own jokes-) or your humility. You never saw yourself as a superstar of the anti-establishment.

In fact, you were the most unlikely superstar imaginable: a bald man in his fifties with a wrinkled face and a warmth that made most people like you immediately.

You never had to shout to make a point. You talked and people listened, at least some people did.

But there was always that East Texas toughness behind your eyes.

I won't go into your theories on the Kennedy assassination. If people want to know about them, they can order your three "Forgive My Grief" books. You have thousands of unsold copies left.

SOMETIME DURING those "assassination investigation" years, I asked you what you were trying to accomplish. You said, "If somewhere up the line, ■years from now, some historian looks at even a little bit of what I've put down in print and makes use of it to get the truth, everything I've done was worth it."

It was worth it, Penn.

Your lonely pursuit of the truth has set the standard for those of us who chase it for a living.

You've more than lived up to the promise you made to those friends of yours who died in the hills of Italy some 30 years ago

I love you, Penn. Because you represent the best of what gives "this greatest democracy on earth*' a chance to work.

… …

INTRODUCTION

In the foreword of Volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, published in 1966, we felt the Warren Commission had taken "audacious action by Commission lawyers and the Chairman in obfuscating the evidence . . ."

In Volume II, 1967, we said "the conclusions of the Warren Commission are a gigantic fraud . .

In Volume III, 1969, we stated that the "military power grab was the real key behind the assassination of President Kennedy . . We named President Lyndon Johnson as one of the conspirators.

This is our fourth volume, and we find the vast amount of evidence still available for investigators is overwhelming. A century from now historians will criticize us for doing such a poor job of research. We plead guilty and ask for meitiful understanding.

It is quite an undertaking for a weekly newspaper to publish a book. We have no national circulation; the coverage we receive in the mass media is 99% derisive.

We feel it should be reported that our publication losses have been sizable. Stories about the “buffs” being in this work “to make money” get a bit sickening at times. If this really were a money grabbing scheme, there certainly would be more people at work on this case.

Encouragement has come from our family, and from a few brave youth who want to continue efforts to unravel the conspiracy.

Editing a liberal weekly newspaper in Texas the past twenty-nine years was a joyous burden—that is, until November 22, 1963. From that date, it soon became clear that a sophisticated military dictatorship has destroyed our democracy and has us all in a death grip.

Now let us all pray that this is a horrible nightmare.

INTRODUCTION

There are two people in Texas, besides my wife, who have materially assisted with the work in this book. Recently Gary Shaw of Cleburne, Texas gave his permission to be listed as a contributor to this book. We are grateful for his tireless efforts. The other person, upon request, remains nameless.

PENN JONES, JR. December 2. 1974

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A Sign From On High

March 5, 1970

Many people who cannot face the truth about the assassination of President John Kennedy still like to refer to the long list of "strange coincidences" associated with the assassination. We think the activities below should be recalled to be added to the endless list.

Maybe the feverish activity of six persons who were closely related has no connection with the assassination, but we feel their movements should be recalled. Marina Oswald was to testify later that her husband went out and purchased a newspaper on the morning of April 24, 1963. He took off by bus for New Orleans that same day and is next seen in New Orleans five days later.

Mike and Ruth Paine moved Marina into their home on that April 24th, then took off for San Antonio for five days—leaving a stranger who spoke only Russian alone in their home.

Mr. and Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt, whose information always seemed to be a little better, left Dallas on April 19, 1963. He may have been rushed away due to the strange death of his next door neighbor, Dr. William T. Wolf who burned to death in his apartment on that day. General Edwin Walker said he suspected Wolf with relation to the Walker shooting attempt.

On April 23, 1963, Vice President Lyndon Johnson made a round of appearances in Dallas,

2

FORGIVE MY GRIEF IV

including a stop for a press conference at The Dallas Times Herald in which he predicted President Kennedy would visit Texas later in the year. Johnson gave the general schedule which included a Dallas luncheon.

During the day's activities, Johnson spoke to 2,000 business and civic leaders in the Crystal Ball Room of the Baker Hotel. Included in Lyndon's remarks, according to page 22 of The TimesHerald of April 24, are the quoted paragraphs:

He said the President of the United States is like a pilot and the election is when the nation picks an airplane and a pilot for the next four years.

COMMON DANGER

Once you pick him, and you're flying across the water in bad weather, don't go up and open the door and try to knock him in the head. He's the only pilot you have and if the plane goes down, you go with it.

"At least wait until next November be* fore you shoot him down."

November 1963 was not a Presidential election year! Did this man who had been an office holder for twenty-five years forget his election calendar?

…

Anita Dickason is a Revealor

It has been a huge breakthrough reading her book that explains how Lee Bowers was, the documenents on him and other authors like Penn Jones and Mark Lane as well as government investigory bodies that have used his testimony, that testimony and other information provided in a two sided way in her book.

For a reader like myself (Edward Paul Donegan) who knew little of the JFK assasination theories in the time frame of the assassination author Anita Dickson provides the one of the most centreal dives directly into the history and figures of the events that ca be found.

I see the name alot. Penn Jones and his article on whether Charles Harrelson and one of the Hobos is the same guy.

Here is what I learn about himn from Anita Dickason and Rush To Conspiracy.

In 1978, the *House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)* initiated an investigation on the circumstances of the death of twenty-one persons identified by various authors as connected to the Kennedy assassination.

Bowerswas #4 on the Library of *Congress Congressional Research Service* report titled "*Analysis of Reports and Data Bearing on Circumstances of Death of Twenty- one Individuals Connected with the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.*"

Two authors were cited in the report, Penn Jones, Jr. *Forgive My Grief, II (1967* L and Richard Lewis, *The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report* (1967)

Penn Jones, Jr. owned the *Midlothian Mirror* newspaper in Midlothian, TX and was also the editor. He was an outspoken critic of the Warren Commission and believed the government was behind the assassination of President Kennedy.

Jones gained national recognition for his opinions. He wrote four books, *Forgive My Grief, volumes 1-4*, about individuals involved in the investigation of the Kennedy assassination, including the circumstances of their deaths.

His book, *Forgive my Grief II*, provided the names and details of twenty-four individuals who had died that had knowledge of the Kennedy assassination. Bowers was one of the twenty-four individuals. Jones indicated Bowers had died in an unusual one-car accident, had received death threats and linked this information to a large insurance policy Bowers had recently obtained. Jones also stated a Midlothian doctor had told him, Bowers was in a strange state of shock after the accident.

Richard Lewis, The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report, interviewed Dr. Roy Bohl in 1967. Dr. Bohl was the attending physician when Bowers arrived at the Waxahachie hospital. Dr. Bohl refuted Penn Jones's allegation Bowers was in a strange state of shock.

The commission determined, based upon the Lewis documentation, there was no merit to any further investigation of the Bowers' accident by the committee. There were, however, many individuals who continued to claim Bowers' death was not an accident.

EXCERPT FROM THE COMMISSION REPORT

Death #4

Name: Lee Bowers, Jr. Assassination Connection: Lee Bowers, Jr. was an eyewitness to the assassination of President John E Kennedy. At the time of the murder he was employed by the Union Terminal Company of Dallas as a tower man in the rail yards close to the route taken by the presidential motorcade. When summoned to testify before the Warren Commission, Mr. Bowers stated that some sort of commotion in the vicinity of the "grassy knoll," near the Texas School Book Depository, had attracted his eye. He further stated that two men were standing on the knoll at the time of the assassination.

At a later date, Mr. Bowers elaborated his testimony in an interview conducted by Mark Lane, a chief proponent of the conspiracy theory as part of his documentary film, Rush to Judgment. At that time he said that the commotion he noticed might have been a flash or a puff of smoke, such as would comefrom the discharge of afirearm. Penn Jones, Jr. maintains that this statement was the likely cause of Bowers' death.

Date of Death: August 9, 1966 Place of Death: Dallas, Texas, after involvement in a motor vehicle accident near Midlothian, Texas, in Ellis County.

Circumstances of Death: The Dallas Morning News printed a routine account of Lee Bowers, Jr.'s death on August IO, 1966. He died from injuries suffered …

The Library of Congress

Congressional Research Service

Washington, D. C. 20540

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS AND DATA BEARING ON CIRCUMSTANCES

OF DEATH OF TWENTY-ONE INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH THE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Thomas H. Neale

Analyst, American National Government

Government Division

June 5, 1978

The Library of Congress

Congressional Research Service

- Washington, D. C. 20540

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS AND DATA BEARING ON CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH

OF TWENTY-ONE INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This report responds to the request by the House Select Committee on Assassinations that the Congressional Research Service research and analyze the circumstances of the deaths of 21 persons identified by various authors as connected in some way with the assassination of John F. Kennedy. In fulfilling the assignment, the Service relied primarily on sources within the Library of Congress supplemented by inquiries to relevant newspapers in the country. Accordingly, it should be understood that the summaries provided are based on an examination of secondary source material and inquiries conducted in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.. No field investigation was undertaken, which necessarily limits any conclusions that might be drawn from this report.

The format for presenting the summaries for each death is:

- -- name of deceased;
- -- summary of perceived connection to the assassination;
- -- date of death, if known;
- -- place of death, if known;
- -- circumstances of death;
- -- jurisdiction within which death occurred, if known; and

- -- local governmental office from which death records can be obtained, if known.

CRS-2

DEATH #1

NAME: Edward/Eddie Benavides

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Edward Benavides' brother, Domingo, was an eyewitness to the murder of Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit. The two brothers were said to strongly resemble each other.

DATE OF DEATH: "Mid-February, 1964" (See circumstances of death for clarification).

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: According to Penn Jones, Jr., and other advocates of the conspiracy theory, Eddie Benavides was murdered because he bore a strong resemblance to his brother Domingo, who was an eyewitness to the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit. The conspiricists explain the murder of Eddie Benavides by claiming that Domingo described the murderer of Tippit as a man who did not resemble Lee Harvey Oswald. David Welsh, writing in ***Ramparts Magazine's*** November, 1966 issue ("The Legacy of Penn Jones Jr.") maintains that:

> Although he later said the killer resembled newspaper pictures of Oswald, he described the man differently:...

David Martindale, in the March, 1977, edition of ARGOSY ("The Bizarre Deaths Following JFK's Murder.") states:

> When first questioned by the authorities, he said he did not think that Oswald was the Killer.

Penn Jones, dean of the conspiracy advocates maintains in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF that:

> Benavides described a man other than Oswald as the killer. During his testimony before Attorney David W. Belin Benavides told Belin: "He looked like you."

CRS-3

While there is an element of uncertainty in Benavides' testimony before the Commission, (see HEARINGS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, volume VI, pp. 444-454) the accounts of Martindale, Welsh and Jones make extremely broad interpretations of the testimony in order to buttress their own theories. In addition, Penn Jones is apparently guilty of a misquotation: Benavides is not recorded as testifying to Assistant Counsel David W. Belin "He looked like you" in describing Tippit's murderer. He did, however, describe the man as being of roughly the same height, build, complexion and hair color as Mr. Belin.

The accounts of the conspiricists also fail to specify the date on which Edward Benavides died. Martindale, Welsh, Jones and Sylvia Meagher, writing in ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT, all place the date of death sometime in mid February, 1964. The researcher was unable to locate such a notice in the editions of the DALLAS MORNING NEWS anytime between February 10 and February 20 of 1964.

Richard Warren Lewis, writing in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT, a book critical of conspiracy advocates, maintains that

> He (Eddie Benavides) was shotgunned to death by a crazed crapshooter in a Dallas tavern.

Lewis does not, however, offer any documentation in support of his allegation.

CRS-4

The problem faced by the committee in the case of Eddie Benavides is one of securing an accurate account of his death, including date and circumstances. It would prove far more difficult, however, to confirm or deny the highly questionable allegations of conspiracy advocates.

JURISDICTION: Either the City of Dallas or Dallas County, Texas

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

City of Dallas Health Department
Office of Vital Statistics
1936 Amelia Court
Dallas, Texas 75235

or, in the case of Dallas County:

Office of the Dallas County Medical Examiner
P.O. Box 35728
Dallas, Texas 75235

CRS-5

DEATH #2

NAME: Albert Guy Bogard

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Albert Guy Bogard worked as an automobile salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas, Texas. Penn Jones, in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, states that:

> On Nov. 9, 1963 salesman Bogard showed a new Mercury automobile to a man using the name of Lee Oswald. The two took a demonstration drive with the prospect at the wheel.... The prospect said that he would not have the money for a couple of weeks, but he would then pay cash for the car. Bogard had to ask twice before the man said his name was Lee Oswald.
>
> We believe the men in this group who have met with either shooting or death were seeing a false Oswald."

DATE OF DEATH: Stated by Penn Jones to be February 14, 1966.

PLACE OF DEATH: Stated by Penn Jones to be Hallsville, Louisiana.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Penn Jones states in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, that Bogard had testified before the Warren Commission, and, according to Jones, he was found so badly beaten some time later that he required hospitalization. Bogard later left Dallas and returned to Louisiana, his home State. Jones states that:

Bogard was from Hallsville, Louisiana. He was found dead in his car at the Hallsville Cemetery on St. Valentine's Day, 1966. A hose had been connected to the exhaust end and the other end inside the car with the windows up. The ruling was suicide.

The researcher was unable to locate any town in Louisiana of that name in any standard atlas of the United States. There is, however, a town of Halls Summit in Red River Parish, in northwestern Louisiana. This may be the location mentioned by Jones, as it is not far from Shreveport, the home of Bogard's wife. There is a Haynesville, Louisiana in Claiborne Parish. It also could be the Hallsville to which Jones refers.

CRS-6

The death of Albert Guy Bogard may warrant further investigation by the Committee in light of the fact of its circumstances. In addition, the site of his death should be determined for the sake of the accuracy of historical records.

JURISDICTION: Halls Summit is located in Red River Parish, Louisiana.

DEATH RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

Louisiana Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Records
P.O. Box 60630
New Orleans, Louisiana

CRS-7

DEATH #3

NAME: Hale Boggs (U.S. Representative, 2nd District of Louisiana)

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Representative Boggs served on the Warren Commission, and is alleged in an article appearing in ARGOSY MAGAZINE, March, 1977, to have publicly voiced skepticism about the Warren Commission and to have called for a new investigation into President Kennedy's death a week before his disappearance and presumed death.

DATE OF DEATH: Presumed to be October 16, 1972.

PLACE OF DEATH: Presumed to be somewhere between Anchorage and Juneau, Alaska.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Representatives Boggs and Nick Begich of Alaska were traveling together on a campaign tour in Alaska in October, 1972.

The two Representatives chartered a light plane to carry them from Anchorage, Alaska, to Juneau, a flight of 560 miles, largely over water.

The plane failed to arrive in Juneau, and on October 17, a search was initiated. Weak radio signals were monitored by members of the rescue team on October 17 and again on October 26, but no trace of the plane or its occupants was ever found. On November 24, 1972, the U.S. Air Force announced that the search would be ended. On November 29, a petition requesting a presumptive death hearing was filed in Alaska, and on December 29, Judge Dorothy Tyner issued presumptive death certificates for Rep. Begich, pilot Don E. Jonz and co-pilot Russell L. Brown.

CRS-8

Similar action was not undertaken in the case of Representative Boggs because Louisiana lacked a presumptive death law. On January 3, 1973, however, the U.S. House of Representatives declared his seat to be vacant, and his widow, Mrs. Corinne C. Boggs was elected to fill it.

Flying conditions between Anchorage and Juneau are frequently poor, and on October 16, 1972, they were worse than usual. Under such conditions, aviation accidents and disappearances of light aircraft are not infrequent in the area. The ARGOSY article implies that Representative Boggs was possibly killed to prevent him from making public new information on the Kennedy assassination he was alleged to have gathered. To prove that Representative Boggs met with foul play, the wreckage of the plane would probably have to be found, which appears to be a most difficult, and perhaps impossible task.

Authoritative reports on all aviation accidents occuring within the United States are conducted by the National Transportation Safety Board. An avenue of further investigation by the committee would be to obtain a copy of the pertinent report. Inquiries should include all available information on the accident, and should be directed to:

National Transportation Safety Board
Public Inquiries Section
Accident Inquiries Bureau - A.D. 46
Attention: Mr. King
800 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20594

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JURISDICTION AND DEATH RECORDS AVAILABILITY: Not applicable.

ATTACHMENTS:

3-a "Boggs, Begich Disappearance: No Trace in 4 Days" -- CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY WEEKLY REPORT, October 21, 1972, pp. 2774-2775.

3-b "Special House Elections" - CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY WEEKLY REPORT, January 6, 1973,p.8.

CRS-10

DEATH #4

NAME: Lee Bowers, Jr.

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Lee Bowers, Jr. was an eyewitness to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. At the time of the murder he was employed by the Union Terminal Company of Dallas as a tower man in the rail yards close to the route taken by the presidential motorcade. When summoned to testify before the Warren Commission, Mr. Bowers stated that some sort of commotion in the vicinity of the "grassy knoll", near the Texas School Book Depository, had attracted his eye. He further stated that two men were standing on the knoll at the time of the assassination.

At a later date, Mr. Bowers elaborated his testimony in an interview conducted by Mark Lane, a chief proponent of the conspiracy theory as part part of his documentary film, RUSH TO JUDGEMENT. At that time he said that the commotion he noticed might have been a flash or a puff of smoke, such as would come from the discharge of a firearm. Penn Jones, Jr. maintains that this statement was the likely cause of Bower's death.

DATE OF DEATH: August 9, 1966

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas, after involvement in a motor vehicle accident near Midlothian, Texas, in Ellis County.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: The DALLAS MORNING NEWS printed a routine account of Lee Bowers, Jr.'s death on August 10, 1966. (See attachment 9-a) . He died from injuries suffered when his car went out of control and struck a bridge abutment on Highway 67, two miles west

CRS- 11

of Midlothian, Texas. Richard Warren Lewis, in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT states that the injuries sustained included "a crushed chest, two broken legs, one broken arm and multiple head and internal injuries."

Lewis and Penn Jones, Jr. differed in their accounts of Mr. Bower's death. Jones maintains in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF that Bowers was killed in an "unusual one car accident", characterizing Bowers as one of the people "who paid with their lives for their pitiful efforts to tell the story"

of the conspiracy allegedly responsible for the death of President Kennedy. Jones further states that the Midlothian physician who attended Bowers remarked that the injured man was in some sort of "strange shock."

Lewis interviewed Dr. Roy Bohl, the doctor who rode in an ambulance with Bowers as it took the dying man to Methodist Hospital in Dallas:

> Dr. Roy Bohl ... later told Jones that Bowers, while in shock was sweating "like a coronary." Says Bohl: "I made mention to Jones that Bowers was sweating a lot. He was wringing wet when he came in and I wondered because of this whether he had a coronary. The man was in a state of severe shock, the kind of shock you could expect from the type of accident he was in. He was dying."

In view of the existing available facts, in particular the Lewis interview of Dr. Bohl which appears to refute Penn Jones' allegations, the case of Lee Bowers does not seem a particularly promising route for investigation by the committee.

JURISDICTION: The subject died in Dallas, Texas, as a result of injuries sustained in an accident in Ellis County, Texas.

CRS-12

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

City of Dallas Health Department
Office of Vital Statistics
1936 Amelia Court
Dallas, Texas 75235

ATTACHMENTS:

4-a Executive Dies After Car Wreck. DALLAS MORNING NEWS, August 10, 1966, p. 6-a.

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DEATH #5

NAME: Bill Chesher

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: The only information readily available on this subject was a brief entry in Sylvia Meagher's ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT, in which Mr. Chesher was described as "believed to have information about a Ruby/Oswald link."

DATE OF DEATH: Described by Meagher as March, 1964.

PLACE OF DEATH: Unknown

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Described by Meagher as a heart attack.

JURISDICTION AND AVAILABILITY OF DEATH RECORDS: Neither available given existing information.

CRS- 14

DEATH #6

NAME: Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D.

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Dr. Chetta was linked with the Kennedy assassination by Penn Jones, Jr., in volume III of FORGIVE MY GRIEF. In it he writes:

> Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D., Orleans Parish Coroner since 1950, died at Mercy Hospital at 10:20 P.M., Saturday, May 25, 1968. ...
>
> In our opinion, this is one of the key murders of the continuing Kennedy assassination conspiracy and coverup.
>
> Dr. Chetta was the coroner who served at the death of David Ferrie. Dr. Chetta was the key witness regarding Perry Russo against Clay Shaw. Shaw's attorneys went into federal court only after Dr. Chetta was dead. (Forgive my Grief, v. III, p. 28)

DATE OF DEATH: May 25, 1968

PLACE OF DEATH: New Orleans, Louisiana

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: As a prominent public official in New Orleans, Dr. Chetta's death was amply covered in the local press (see attachment). He suffered a coronary infarction (heart attack) on the afternoon of May 25, 1968, was admitted to Mercy Hospital in New Orleans at 5:00 P.M that evening, and died at 10:20 P.M. Penn Jones points out in his account that Dr. Chetta's whereabouts at the time he suffered the heart attack were not reported; this allegation is borne out in the attached press items. Jones's obvious implication that Chetta's heart attack was induced by some extraordinary means in order to cause his death must be considered an unproved supposition in the absence of substantiating evidence.

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JURISDICTION: City of New Orleans, La.

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

Orleans Parish Coroner's Office
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, La. 70119

ATTACHMENTS:

6-a "Dr. Chetta, 50, Taken by Death" - New Orleans Times - Picayune, May 26, 1968, pp.1,22.

6-b "Requiem Today for Dr. Chetta" - New Orleans Times - Picayune, May 27, 1968, p. 22.

CRS- 16

DEATH #7

NAME: David Goldstein

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: The only information readily available on this subject was a brief entry in Sylvia Meagher's ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT, in which Mr. Goldstein was described as having helped the F.B.I. trace the revolver used in the murder of Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit.

DATE OF DEATH: Described by Meagher as 1965.

PLACE OF DEATH: Unknown

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Described by Meagher as "natural causes." The use of the term "natural causes" by Sylvia Meagher, a prominent advocate of the conspiracy theory seems to indicate the author's opinion that there was no occurrence of abnormal or unusual circumstances in the death of David Goldstein.

JURISDICTION AND AVAILABILITY OF DEATH RECORDS: Neither available given existing information.

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DEATH #8

NAME: Thomas Hale (Tom) Howard

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: George Senator, alleged by Penn Jones, Jr., to be Jack Ruby's roommate, retained Tom Howard, a well known and controversial Dallas attorney, to defend Ruby shortly after he was taken into custody following his attack on Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963. Mr. Howard later disagreed with Melvin Belli, Joe Tonahill and Phil Burleson, attorneys who had also been retained to defend Ruby, and eventually withdrew from the case. Penn Jones, in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF states that:

> ... we have learned that Tom Howard had very important additional information which he did not tell the authorities. In view of this knowledge his death becomes more understandable. The information is to be printed by another author in the coming months.

Howard was also present in Ruby's apartment on November 24, 1963, along with several other men, including Senator and Bill Hunter (see Death 9). Jones considers this gathering to have been a meeting of figures connected with the alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

DATE OF DEATH: March 27, 1965

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas

CRS- 18

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: As a well-known Dallas attorney, Tom Howard's death was amply covered in the Dallas Morning News (see attachment 9-a), and, due probably to his connection with the Ruby trial, the Associated Press filed a report on his death which was printed in the New York Times (see attachment 9-b). Penn Jones states in volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF that Mr. Howard died "under strange circumstances." This inferral that he died an unnatural death is not borne out by the attached press items, which state, that Howard had been ill for several days. Further, Richard Warren Lewis, in his book THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION, states that:

> Colley Sullivan, Howard's former law partner ridicules any thought of foul play, explaining that the forty-eight year-old Howard had been ill for some length of time and complained of chest pains. A known diabetic and hard drinker, Thomas Hale Howard died at Methodist Hospital in Dallas on March 27, 1965, one hour after having suffered a heart attack in the apartment of his girl friend, Mrs. Betty Reib, who drove him to the hospital. The death certificate was signed by Dr. Lindsey Elder. He listed the cause of death as "myocardial infarction", (coronary heart attack) and listed contributing factors as diabetes and a generalized hardening of the arteries.

In view of this account, which appears to confirm the available press reports, and Penn Jones' failure to substantiate either his charge that Howard had additional knowledge about the Kennedy assassination or that he died under mysterious circumstances, the case of Thomas Hale Howard does not on its face, appear to be one which warrants further investigation by the committee.

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JURISDICTION: Dallas, Texas

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

City of Dallas Health Department
Office of Vital Statistics
1936 Amelia Court
Dallas, Texas 75235

ATTACHMENTS:

9-a "Ruby's First Lawyer, Tom Howard, Dies" - Dallas Morning News, March 29, 1965, p. 3, sec. 4.

9-b "Tom Howard, Lawyer for Ruby Who Quit in Dispute, Dies at 48" - The New York Times, March 29, 1965.

CRS-20

DEATH #9

NAME: William (Bill) Hunter

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Bill Hunter was present in Dallas on November 24, 1963, covering the Kennedy assassination for the Long Beach, California, INDEPENDENT. In volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF Penn Jones described his involvement as follows:

> Shortly after dark (on November 24) a meeting took place in Ruby's and Senator's apartment in Oak Cliff. George Senator and Attorney Tom Howard were present and having a drink in the apartment when two newsmen and two attorneys arrived. The newsmen were Bill Hunter of the Long Beach (Cal.) PRESS TELEGRAM [sic] and Jim Koethe of the DALLAS TIMES HERALD. Attorney C.A. Droby of Dallas arranged the meeting for the two newsmen.
>
> Droby insists that he only arranged the meeting. He says he did not accompany the other five men on a tour of the apartment, nor did he hear any of the conversation which went on. But the lives of three who accompanied Senator about the apartment have been taken.

DATE OF DEATH: April 1, 1964.

PLACE OF DEATH: Long Beach, California.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Bill Hunter was shot in the Long Beach Public Safety Building by an off-duty police officer. Penn Jones writes in volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF that:

> Two policemen going off-duty came into the press room and one shot Hunter through the heart at a range officially ruled to be 'more than three feet'. The policeman said he dropped his gun, and it fired as he picked it up, but the angle of the bullet caused him to have to change the story to one of quick draw with his fellow officer. The other officer testified that he had his back turned when the shooting took place."

CRS-21

Richard Warren Lewis, writing in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION states that:

> ... a jury ruled that Hunter was shot accidentally, by a detective he had known for years and was subsequently convicted of involuntary manslaughter.

The researcher engaged in an extensive discussion with the Librarian of the LONG BEACH INDEPENDENT/PRESS TELEGRAM, who confirmed that the shooting had, taken place, and that the officer who had fired the shot had been tried, but was unable to locate any items in the Library confirming the verdict of involuntary manslaughter.

Examination of the newspapers themselves by the researcher was not undertaken due to the fact that the Library of Congress does not retain issues of either paper beyond one month. The following rough citations were, however, provided by the Library of the INDEPENDENT/PRESS TELEGRAM:

April 23, 1964 - both a column and editorial appeared in the LONG BEACH INDEPENDENT concerning the death of Hunter.

April 26, 1964 - notice of burial appeared in the LONG BEACH INDEPENDENT.

June 19, 1977 - a retrospective article on Hunter, his life and death appeared in the LONG BEACH INDEPENDENT.

Considering the circumstances of Bill Hunter's death, and especially the trial that followed, the Committee might wish to consider further investigation, including field research in Long Beach.

JURISDICTION: Long Beach, California

DEATH RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

Los Angeles County
Chief Medical Examiner -- Coroner's Office
1104 North Mission
Los Angeles, California 90033

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DEATH #10

NAME: Clyde Johnson

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Johnson's link to the assassination is mentioned both in volume III of PARDON MY GRIEF, and "The Bizarre Deaths Following J.F.K.'s Murder" by David Martindale, which appeared in ARGOSY MAGAZINE, in March 1977. Both authors reveal that Johnson was to have been one of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's star witnesses in the trial of Clay Shaw for his alleged role in the murder of President Kennedy. Jones states that Johnson was prepared to testify as to the "personal relationship" between Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald. Martindale, describing Johnson as "an admitted homosexual," states that he was prepared to testify that he "attended parties at which Shaw, Ferrie, Ruby and Oswald were present."

DATE OF DEATH: July 23, 1969

PLACE OF DEATH: Greensburg, Louisiana

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: The circumstances of Clyde Johnson's death as related by both Jones and Martindale are incomplete. Both state that he was shot to death near Greensburg, La., but fail to relate that the shooting occurred on the doorstep of Johnson's wife's second cousin, Ralph McMillan, and that McMillan was taken into custody at the time. The implications of existing press coverage (see attach- are that Johnson and McMillan were involved in a family quarrel.

CRS-23

JURISDICTION: Saint Helena Parris (County), Louisiana

DEATH RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

Clerk of Court
Saint Helena Court House
Greensburg, La. 70441

ATTACHMENT:

10-a "Clyde Johnson Killed, Report" - New Orleans Times - Picayune, July 24, 1969, Sec. 2, P. 3.

CRS-24

DEATH #11

NAME: Dorothy Kilgallen. This report was forwarded, with attachments, under separate cover at an earlier date.

CRS-25

DEATH #12

NAME: Thomas Henry (Hank) Killam

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Hank Killam. worked as a house painter in Dallas at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. Penn Jones maintains, in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, that Killam was connected with both Lee Harvey Oswald and his murderer. First, his wife, Wanda Joyce Killam, worked for Jack Ruby as an exotic dancer in one of his clubs for two years prior to the assassination. Second, Killam was acquainted with and occasionally worked on painting assignments with a man named John Carter, who resided in a rooming house located at 1026 North Beckley, in Dallas, where Lee Harvey Oswald also lived.

Date of Death: March 17, 1964

PLACE OF DEATH: Pensacola, Florida

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Penn Jones gives a detailed account of Killam's death in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF:

> Hank had moved from town to town after the assassination and then from state to state in an effort to avoid the continual questioning of "Federal agents." According to Hank's wife... Hank was "hounded from job to job" by these Federal agents.
>
> Before his death in Florida, Hank told his brother, Earl Killam: "I am a dead man, but I have run as far as I am going to run."
>
> At 4 A.M. in the morning of March 17, 1974, while asleep in his mother's home, Hank was called to the phone. He dressed and left the house. A car door was heard to slam, according to his mother, although Hank did not own a car.
>
> A few hours later he was found dead on the street in Pensacola, Florida, with his throat cut. Since he was lying near a pile of broken glass, the papers said he either jumped or fell into a plate glass window.

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> The Pensacola police ruled the death suicide. The local coroner ruled the death accidental. Neither of these parties knew of the conflict in their rulings until early 1967 when brother Earl Killam asked that the body be exhumed in an effort to determine the

> exact cause.

The circumstances surrounding this death have proved difficult to pursue from Washington, due to the fact that the Library of Congress does not permanently retain issues of the Pensacola Journal. A related item (see attachment 12-a) did appear, however, in the New York Times on February 23, 1967, when it was learned that Earl Killam had requested exhumation of his brother's body. This piece, in fact, was printed at the same time and on the same page as notice of David W. Ferrie's death. No follow up article subsequently appeared in the Times. Judging from the conflicting evidence at hand, the Committee may wish to resolve the circumstances of Killam's death, and the nature and extent of his connection with figures involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Oswald.

JURISDICTION: Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida

DEATH RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

Department of H.R.S. -- Vital Statistics
P.O. Box 210
Jacksonville, Florida 32231

ATTACHMENT:

12-a "Ruby Case Death Sifted in Florida" - The New York Times, February 23, 1967, p. 22.

ADDITIONAL NOTE: The analyst, in attempting to determine from which office death records could be obtained, spoke with Mrs. Sturtevant in the Escambia County Office of Vital Statistics. She stated that no autopsy was performed on the subject at the time of his death as it was ruled to be accidental.

DEATH #13

NAME:Jim Koethe

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Jim Koethe, a special writer for the DALLAS TIMES-HERALD Sunday magazine section, was one of the men present at what Penn Jones, Jr. alleges was a suspicious meeting supposed to have taken place in Jack Ruby's apartment on Sunday, November 24, 1963, the day Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald. Jones lists Tom Howard and Bill Hunter (see respectively deaths 8 and 9) as other participants at the meeting. He does not speculate on what took place at the meeting, but there is a clear inference in volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF that it concerned the Kennedy assassination and Ruby's murder of Oswald:

> What went on in that significant meeting in Ruby's and Senator's apartment? Few are left to tell. There is no one in authority to ask the questions since the Warren Commission has made its final report and has closed the investigation.

DATE OF DEATH: Sometime between September 19 and 21, 1964.

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Penn Jones states unequivocally that Koethe was "killed by a karate chop as he emerged from a shower in his apartment in Dallas on September 21, 1964." The available evidence is not as conclusive. The DALLAS MORNING NEWS reported the death on September 22, (see attachment 13-a) in an article which related that Koethe was found "lying on the floor of his apartment, wrapped in a blanket'." The article went on to state that Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police stated that Koethe had apparently been dead since sometime Saturday, September 19.

Koethe's apartment had been ransacked by the assailant; two rifles and a handgun were reported to be missing, and the victim's wallet had been emptied.

Richard Warren Lewis, writing in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT, states that:

> Dr. Earl F. Rose, the Parkland Hospital pathologist who performed the autopsy on Koethe, says he died of manual strangulation, based on internal neck damages. ... A week after Koethe's death, an ex-convict named Larry Earl Reno was arrested and charged with murder. Reno admitted being in Koethe's apartment, but insisted he left while Koethe was still alive. A grand jury refused to indict Reno.

Lewis also suggests, without providing evidence to confirm his allegation, that "homosexuality may have been a motive." In making this statement, he draws from an article appearing in TIME MAGAZINE, November 11, 1966 (see attachment 13-b) in which the same allegation is reported, also without substantiating evidence.

The case of Jim Koethe is one in which questions remain to be answered. The Committee may wish to investigate further not only the circumstances of his death, but also the validity, if any, of Penn Jones's inferences concerning the alleged meeting in Jack Ruby's apartment on November 24, 1963.

JURISDICTION: Dallas, Texas

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

City of Dallas Health Department
Office of Vital Statistics
1936 Amelia Court
Dallas, Texas 75235

ATTACHMENTS:

13-a Reporter Found Dead At Home. DALLAS MORNING NEWS, September 22, 1964, Section 1, p. 14.

13-b The Mythmakers. TIME, November 11, 1966, pp. 33-34.

ADDITIONAL NOTE: The researcher notes here that according to the staff of the DALLAS TIMES-HERALD, none of the deaths of the individuals listed in this report who died in Dallas were reported in that journal. The researcher, however was able to find death reports for most of these individuals in the DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

DEATH #14

NAME: Levens (first name unknown)

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: The only information readily available on this subject was a brief entry in Sylvia Meagher's ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT, in which Levens was described as operator of a Forth Worth, Texas, burlesque theatre which employed some entertainers who had also been employed by Jack Ruby at his Carousel Club in Dallas.

DATE OF DEATH: November 5, 1966

PLACE OF DEATH: Unknown, possibly Fort Worth, Texas.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Described by Meagher as "natural causes." The use of the term "natural causes" by Sylvia Meagher, a prominent advocate of the conspiracy theory, seems to indicate the author's opinion that there was no occurrence of abnormal or unusual circumstances in the death of Levens.

JURISDICTION AND AVAILABILITY OF DEATH RECORDS: Neither available given existing information.

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DEATH #15

NAME: Nancy Jane Mooney (also known as Betty McDonald)

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Nancy Jane Mooney's connection with the assassination is indirect and confusing. On November 22, 1963, Warren Reynolds, a used car salesman whose lot was two blocks from the place where Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit was murdered, heard the shots and subsequently saw a man armed with a handgun trying to escape from the vicinity on foot. Reynolds reported his experience to the Police; subsequently he was interviewed by both the Dallas Police and the F.B.I., and later testified before the Warren Commission.

Accounts by proponents of the conspiracy theories of the January 21, 1964 interview with Reynolds differ. Penn Jones states that it was conducted by Dallas authorities, whereas David Martindale, writing in the March, 1977, issue of ARGOSY MAGAZINE and David Welsh, writing in the November, 1966 issue of RAMPARTS MAGAZINE, both maintain that the questioning was conducted by F.B.I. agents. In any event, all three of the authors agree that Reynolds told the investigators that he could not positively identify the man he saw on November 22, as Lee Harvey Oswald.

On January 24, 1964, Reynolds was shot in the head by an unknown assailant in the basement of his office, but later recovered. Shortly thereafter, Darrell Wayne Garner was arrested and charged with the

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crime. David Martindale, describes how Nancy Jane Mooney then entered the case:

> ... on February 5, Nancy Jane Mooney, 23, signed an affidavit saying that Garner couldn't have shot Reynolds, since she was in bed with the suspect at the time of the shooting. On the strength of her alibi and subsequent polygraph tests, the charges against Garner were dropped. Interestingly enough, Mooney told Detective Ramsey of the Dallas Police she had once worked as a stripper for Jack Ruby.

DATE OF DEATH: February 13, 1964

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Accounts of Nancy Jane Mooney's death by supporters of the conspiracy theory tally with that published in a routine article by the Dallas Morning News on February 14, 1964. (see attachment 15-b.) Ms. Mooney was booked into the city jail at 2:45 A.M., February 13, on a charge of disturbing the peace after she and another woman were found in a parked car fighting over a boy friend. A jail trustee discovered her body two hours later. Ms. Mooney had "hanged herself" in her cell by knotting one leg of her slacks around a pipe and the other around her neck. Richard Warren Lewis states further, though without providing evidence, in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT, that Ms. Mooney had attempted to commit suicide several times in the past.

In light of the available facts, it is difficult to draw a solid connection between what conspiricists insist was an attempt to murder Warren Reynolds and the subsequent death of Nancy Jane Mooney. In order

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to justify Penn Jones's allegations it would be necessary to first, establish Darrell Wayne Garner as Reynold's assailant; second, Garner's connection to the alleged conspiracy would have to be proven in order to substantiate allegations that he shot Reynolds in order to prevent him from testifying as to the identity of the man he saw fleeing the site of J.D. Tippit's murder. Finally, it would be necessary to prove that Nancy Jane Mooney was, as is inferred by the conspiricists, murdered in her LOCKED JAIL CELL in such a way to make it appear that she committed suicide because, having provided an alibi for Garner, she was considered to "know to much."

Given the sheer time, energy and expense such an investigation would require, and given, further, the relatively minor point that would be proved, in the unlikely case that such an investigation established as fact the three allegations listed above, the case of Nancy Jane Mooney does not appear to merit priority attention by the Committee.

JURISDICTION: Dallas, Texas

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

City of Dallas Department of Health
Office of Vital Statistics
1936 Amelia Court
Dallas, Texas 75235

ATTACHMENTS:

15-a Woman, 23, Hangs Self in City Jail. DALLAS MORNING NEWS, February 14, 1964, See. 1, p. 8.

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DEATH#16

NAME: Teresa Norton: Penn Jones, Jr., writing in FORGIVE MY GRIEF, Volume I, claims that Teresa Norton was a name assumed by Karen Bennet Carlin, a dancer employed by Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club.

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Karen Bennet Carlin, whose stage name was "Little Lynn," was on of the last people to speak with Jack Ruby before he shot Lee Harvey Oswald. On Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, Mrs. Carlin had a telephone conversation with Ruby, in which she asked him for a $25.00 advance so that she would be able to pay her rent and buy groceries. Ruby agreed and volunteered to stop at the Western Union office and send her a money order, as he said he had business in downtown Dallas that afternoon. Ruby drove into the downtown area, parked across the street from the Western Union office, paid for the money order, and then walked the few remaining blocks to the Dallas Police Department, where he shot Oswald.

DATE OF DEATH: Questionable; see CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH.

PLACE OF DEATH: Questionable; see CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: We find no evidence that Karen Bennet Carlin did die, and if she did, it is almost a certainty she did so under different circumstances than those described by Penn Jones, Jr., and other advocates of the conspiracy theory. Jones maintains that:

> ... Karen Bennett Carlin, "Little Lyn", died of gunshot wounds in the head in Houston. She died under the name of Teresa Norton.

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Jones does not mention the date on which Mrs. Carlin is supposed to have died. Richard Warren Lewis, writing in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION, quotes Edward J. Epstein, author of INQUEST, as saying: "He (Penn Jones, Jr.) talks about the death of Little Lynn Carlin. She never died. She testified to the Warren Commission three months after he reported she was shotgunned to death. He had the wrong girl."

Lewis maintains that a domestic worker from Chicago named Teresa NAUGHTON committed suicide in a Houston hotel on August 17, 1964. He implies that this death must have been the inspiration for Jone's Teresa Norton hypothesis. There is no record of death for either Teresa Norton or Naughton in the Houston Post for the week of August 17-24, but the hearings of the Warren Commission do bear out Epstein's claim: Karen Bennet Carlin did give testimony to be used by the Commission twice in 1964, and the second occasion was in Forth Worth, Texas, on August 24, a full week after Teresa Naughton is alleged to have died. (See HEARINGS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, vol. XIII, pp. 205-221, vol. XV, pp. 656-664.)

Given this evidence, it appears that Penn Jones, Jr., was mistaken in identifying Karen Bennet Carlin as Teresa Norton/Naughton. The eventual fate of Mrs. Carlin remains to be determined, however, and this might prove a moderately fruitful area of further investigation by the committee

JURISDICTION: Not applicable.

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM: Not applicable.

JURISDICTION: Not applicable.

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM: Not applicable.

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DEATH #17

NAME: Earlene Roberts

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Earlene Roberts managed the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley Avenue where Lee Harvey Oswald lived at the time of the assassination. On November 22, 1963, she saw Oswald enter the house at about one in the afternoon. She testified before the Warren Commission that during the short time Oswald remained in his room -- not more than three or four minutes -- a Dallas Police patrol car pulled up in front of the rooming house. The horn was sounded lightly twice, and then the car drove off. The inference that a signal was passed to Oswald by the squad car's occupants was mentioned by David Welsh, in "The Legacy of Penn Jones, Jr.", which appeared in RAMPARTS MAGAZINE, November 1966:

> ...what were policemen doing honking the horn outside Oswald's rooming house 30 minutes after a Presidential assassination? Their swift departure would indicate they certainly were not coming to apprehend him. It is perhaps too far fetched to imagine that they were giving Oswald some kind of signal, although it seems as plausible as any other explanation of this bizarre incident.

DATE OF DEATH: January 9, 1966

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Although Penn Jones, Jr., leading advocate of the conspiracy theory, states his belief in volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF that Mrs. Roberts had important evidence to contribute, and that she was harrassed by Dallas Police, it is not clear in his writings whether he believes she died a natural death.

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Richard Warren Lewis, in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION maintains that her death was a natural one:

> A record of her autopsy is on file at Parkland Hospital. She died of heart failure, brought on by calcium deposits so large that they choked her heart's action. The attending physician also indicated she had a mild case of diabetes, pneumonia, a lung infection, ulcers of her throat and cataracts. He says there is no question about the cause of her death.

Notice of Mrs. Robert's death, published in the DALLAS MORNING NEWS, January 10, 1966, appears to substantiate Lewis's findings, stating that:

> Mrs. Roberts apparently was seized by a heart attack at her home ... She was rushed to Parkland Hospital, where she died at 5:15 A.M.

The MORNING NEWS article goes on to mention the coincidence that Parkland Hospital was also the scene of the deaths of both President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Given the available information it appears that Mrs. Earlene Roberts died a natural death. The Committee might, however, consider obtaining the record of her autopsy mentioned by Lewis as being on file at Parkland.

JURISDICTION: Dallas, Texas

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

City of Dallas Health Department
Office of Vital Statistics
1936 Amelia Court
Dallas, Texas 75235

ATTACHMENTS:

17-b Mrs. Earlene (sic) Roberts, Oswald's Landlady, Dies. DALLAS MORNING NEWS, January 10,1966, P. 3-b.

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DEATH #18

NAME: Harold Russell

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Harold Russell was employed at the time of President Kennedy's assassination by Johnny Reynolds Used Car Lot, owned by Warren Reynolds and located at 500 East Jefferson Blvd., in Dallas, a few blocks from the scene of Officer J.D. Tippit's murder. Russell, Reynolds, and several other men saw someone they believed to be the murderer escaping on foot, and Penn Jones, Jr., states in FORGIVE MY GRIEF, volume II, that, "neither (Reynolds Russell) seemed to think the man leaving the scene was Lee Oswald until later." The Warren Commission however, maintains that:

> Harold Russell also saw a man with a gun running south on Patton Avenue and later identified him from pictures as Oswald. (See REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, pp. 652-653.)

DATE OF DEATH: July 23, 1965

PLACE OF DEATH: Sulphur, Oklahoma

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Penn Jones, Jr., provides the only readily available account of Harold Russell's death:

> A few months after the assassination, Harold Russell went back to his home near Davis, Oklahoma. On July 23, 1965, Russell, 53, went out of his mind while on a party with friends. He was crying and telling his friends that he was going to be killed and that he had to be hidden. People at the party called the police.
>
> A policeman answered the call, he hit Russell in the head with a pistol and Russell died a few hours later in a Sulphur, Oklahoma, hospital.

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The analyst was unable to locate any press accounts of Harold Russell's death after an extensive search in both the DAILY OKLAHOMAN, published in Oklahoma City but statewide in scope of coverage and distribution, and the TULSA DAILY WORLD.

Given the lack of documentable fact in this case, the death of Harold Russell could warrant further investigation by the Committee. The allegations to be investigated were printed by Penn Jones in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF and Mr. Jones offers no documentation to support his thesis. Two questions are raised by this case: first, did Harold Russell, in fact, initially claim that the man he saw escaping from the site of Officer Tippit's murder was not Lee Harvey Oswald? Second, what, in fact, were the circumstances of Harold Russell's death? An investigation of the documents dealing with the death would shed light on the second question. The first question could be pursued if Penn Jones, Jr., were to reveal the evidence that led him to conclude that Russell did not at first, identify the man leaving the scene as Oswald.

JURISDICTION: Murray County, Oklahoma

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

Oklahoma Bureau of Vital Statistics
3200 North Eastern
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

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DEATH #19

NAME: Marilyn April Walle, a.k.a. Marilyn Moon, Marilyn Magyar, Delilah

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Marilyn Magyar worked as an exotic dancer in Jack Ruby's Carousel Club from November 1963 until it closed following the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. According to Penn Jones, writing in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, she left Dallas after the Carousel Club closed, and appeared at the Roam Room in Omaha, Nebraska and the Sho-Bar in New Orleans, Louisiana. Jones relates that she married Leonard Walle in New Orleans on August 7, 1966, and that the couple then returned to Omaha. Jones also states that she was planning to write a book on the assassination of President Kennedy.

DATE OF DEATH: September 1, 1966

PLACE OF DEATH: Omaha, Nebraska

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: The circumstances of Marilyn Walle's death as reported by Penn Jones agree completely with an article which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on September 2, 1966. (See attachment 19-a.) Leonard Walle called a family friend at about 3:00 A.M. on September 1, and informed her that he had shot his wife; the Walles were living at the Hamilton Hotel in Omaha at the time. The friend, Miss Leona Forsberg, subsequently called the hotel clerk who summoned police. Leonard W. Walle was charged with second degree murder. He was convicted in 1967 and sentenced to a 20 year term in prison.

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We found no information to suggest that the murder of Marilyn Walle by her husband was in any way related to her connection with Jack Ruby.

PLACE OF DEATH: Omaha, Nebraska

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

a. DEATH CERTIFICATE:

Omaha Health Department
Bureau of Vital Statistic
(Birth and Death Records)
1600 South 50th
Omaha, Nebraska 68106

b. AUTOPSY REPORT:

Office of Davis County Coroner
Civic Center, Room 907
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

ATTACHMENT: 19-a Two Shots Struck Dancer's Heart; Mate To Be Charged. OMAHA WORLD-HERALD, September 2, 1966, p. 8.

ADDITIONAL NOTE: The researcher notes here that it is the stated policy of the WORLD-HERALD to avoid giving out citations of articles dealing with private citizens. An article did, however, appear in that paper and was independently found.

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DEATH #20

NAME: William W. Whaley

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: William Whaley, a long-time Dallas cab driver, was hailed by Lee Harvey Oswald at the Greyhound Bus Terminal on November 22, 1963, soon after the assassination of President Kennedy. Whaley drove Oswald to an address a short distance away from his rooming house at 1026 North Beckley. The driver later stated that he and Oswald had not conversed during the ride.

DATE OF DEATH: December 18, 1965

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Penn Jones, Jr., first mentioned Whaley's accident in volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, in which he relates the bare facts of the death:

> ... dead of a two car crash on Trinity River Bridge in Dallas.... Whaley had a chance to talk to Oswald alone after the assassination of President Kennedy.

In volume II he expanded his original remarks to include the inference that Whaley's accident was engineered:

> Oswald may have told Whaley nothing, but there was a chance. So Whaley, 60, was the first cab driver to die in a wreck while on duty since the mid 1930's. Whaley, hemmed in on the Trinity River bridge in the pre-dawn hours of December 18, 1965, was rammed headon and both drivers died.

The DALLAS MORNING NEWS reported Whaley's death in a front pagearticle that appeared December 19, 1965 (see attachment 20-a). The NEW YORK TIMES picked up the report from the Associated Press and printed it that same day (see attachment 20-b. Both accounts confirm the basic facts as stated by Jones. It is useful to note,

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however, that the Morning News ran other stories in the same edition relating that extremely bad weather had accounted for a number of accidents, including fatalities in the Dallas area throughout the weekend of December 17-19, 1965.

Richard Warren Lewis, writing in THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT goes further than the available newspaper accounts. He paraphrases, without citing, however, an accident report he states is on file in the Dallas County Sheriff's Office:

> On the dark and rainy morning of December 18, 1965, around 7:58 A.M., fifty-one-year-old Whaley was driving his 1964 Checker cab across the Hampton Street Viaduct. His headlights were turned on. Heading north in Whaley's southbound lane was a 1955 four door Chevrolet, driven by John Henry Wells, age eighty-three. The headlights in the Wells vehicle were turned off. The two vehicles crashed head on. Both Whaley and Wells were killed. Whaley's passenger, Navy Lieutenant Commander Maurice Barnes, was critically injured but he survived the accident. Wells suffered from cancer and had been involved in three previous accidents.

Judging from these reports, Whaley's death appears to have been due to an unfortunate accident; the committee may wish to consider obtaining, however, a copy of the accident report mentioned by Lewis. The document, if produced, would erode the theory that Whaley's death was planned and executed in order to prevent him from revealing what Oswald may have told him during the cab ride.

JURISDICTION: Dallas County, Texas

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RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM: a. ACCIDENT REPORT:

Dallas County Sheriff's Office
600 Commerce
Dallas, Texas 75202

b. DEATH RECORDS:

Dallas County Medical Examiner
P.O. Box 35728
Dallas, Texas 75235

ATTACHMENTS:

20-a 2 Car Smashup Kills Oswald Taxi Driver. DALLAS MORNING NEWS, December 19, 1965, p. 1.

20-b Oswald Figure is Killed. NEW YORK TIMES, December 19 1965, p. 47.

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DEATH #21

NAME: James R. Worrell

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: James Worrell was an eyewitness to the assassination of President Kennedy. Standing close to the Texas School Book Depository Building, along the route of the presidential motorcade he heard the shots that killed the President and wounded Governor John Connally, and later testified before the Warren Commission that he saw the barrel and stock of a gun protruding from the window from which the shots were allegedly fired. Worrell also testified that he saw a man in a dark sport jacket and light trousers leave the Depository approximately three minutes after the shooting and run away from the building. Penn Jones, Jr., maintains, in FORGIVE MY GRIEF, volume II, that, "His view of the killer, in our opinion, is what made it necessary for Worrell to die."

DATE OF DEATH: November 5, 1966

PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Accounts of Worrell's death in articles and books favoring the conspiracy theory are sketchy. The report of the accident in the DALLAS MORNING NEWS (see attachment 21-a) appears to leave little room for speculation that Worrell might have been murdered:

> Accident Investigator J.N. Feinglass said Worrell was headed north on Gus Thomasson in East Dallas when he apparently lost control of the motorcycle cle, a 1966 Honda. It struck the median curb, jumped the median and overturned in the southbound traffic lane. Worrell was thrown against the curbing.

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It should be noted that Worrell was carrying a passenger at the time, Miss Karron Lee Hudgins, who was also killed in the accident.

David Martindale, writing in ARGOSY MAGAZINE, March, 1977, makes the point implied by the conspiricists:

> Worrell told the Warren Commission he saw a man rush out of the side entrance of the Texas School Book Depository shortly after the killing. The man did not resemble Oswald.

In his testimony before the Commission (see HEARINGS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, v. II, pp. 190-201) Worrell described the man he saw running from the Texas School Book Depository in the following words:

Mr. SPECTER. Okay. Now, describe as best you can the man whom you have testified you saw at point "Z."

Mr. WORRELL. Describe his appearance?

Mr. SPECTER. Yes. Start by telling us how tall he was, to the best of your ability to recollect and estimate?

Mr. WORRELL.To the -- it is going to be within 3 inches, 5-7 to 5-10.

Mr. SPECTER. What is your best estimate as to his weight?

Mr.WORRELL. 155 to 165.

Mr. SPECTER. What is your best estimate as to his height?

Mr. WORRELL. 5-7, 5-10.

Mr. SPECTER. Pardon me, your best estimate as to his age.

Mr. WORRELL.Well, the way he was running, I would say he was in his late twenties or middle -- I mean early thirties. Because he was fast moving on.

Mr. SPECTER. Of what race was he?

Mr. WORRELL. White.

Mr. SPECTER. Can you describe the characteristics of his hair?

Mr. WORRELL. Black.

Mr. SPECTER. Did he have --

Mr. WORRELL. Well, I will say brunette.

Mr. SPECTER. Did he have a full head of hair, a partial head of hair, or what?

Mr. WORRELL. Well, see, I didn't see his face, I just saw the back of his head and it was full in the back. I don't know what the front looked like. But it was full in the back.

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Contrary to Martindale's assertion, this statement by Worrell is a fairly accurate description of Lee Harvey Oswald's general build and coloring. At a later point, Mr. Arlen Specter, the Assistant Counsel conducting the questioning, asked Worrell about the accuracy of an interview conducted by F.B.I. agents shortly after the assassination:

My question, first of all, to you: Did you have a profile view of the man who ran away from the building that you described?

Mr. WORRELL. No, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. The second question is, did you tell the F.B.I. that you had a profile view?

Mr. WORRELL. No sir, I sure didn't.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you tell the F.B.I. agent who interviewed you, that you felt that this person was Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. WORRELL. I don't know if I did or not.

It may be this statement by Worell that prompted Martindale's statement that he described a man who did not resemble Oswald.

Given the available information relating to Worrell's death, and the failure of Worrell's testimony to substantiate David Martindale's statement that the man he had seen did not resemble Oswald, this does not appear to warrant priority attention by the committee.

JURISDICTION: Dallas, Texas

RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

City of Dallas Health Department
Office of Vital Statistics
1936 Amelia Court
Dallas, Texas 75235

ATTACHMENTS:

21-a Two Killed in Crash. DALLAS MORNING NEWS, November 1966, p. A-11.

Thomas H. Neale
Analyst in American National Government
Government Division
June 5, 1978

THN/ljb

The Booth Train-yard Control Operator Who Saw Too Much

Lee Bowers saw some cars in the parking lot. He was Suspicous Death #4.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS AND DATA BEARING ON CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH

OF TWENTY-ONE INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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DEATH #2

NAME: Albert Guy Bogard

ASSASSINATION CONNECTION: Albert Guy Bogard worked as an automobile salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas, Texas. Penn Jones, in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, states that:

> On Nov. 9, 1963 salesman Bogard showed a new Mercury automobile to a man using the name of Lee Oswald. The two took a demonstration drive with the prospect at the wheel.... The prospect said that he would not have the money for a couple of weeks, but he would then pay cash for the car. Bogard had to ask twice before the man said his name was Lee Oswald.
>
> We believe the men in this group who have met with either shooting or death were seeing a false Oswald."

DATE OF DEATH: Stated by Penn Jones to be February 14, 1966.

PLACE OF DEATH: Stated by Penn Jones to be Hallsville, Louisiana.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: Penn Jones states in volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, that Bogard had testified before the Warren Commission, and, according to Jones, he was found so badly beaten some time later that he required hospitalization. Bogard later left Dallas and returned to Louisiana, his home State. Jones states that:

> Bogard was from Hallsville, Louisiana. He was found dead in his car at the Hallsville Cemetery on St. Valentine's Day, 1966. A hose had been connected to the exhaust end and the other end inside the car with the windows up. The ruling was suicide.

The researcher was unable to locate any town in Louisiana of that name in any standard atlas of the United States. There is, however, a town of Halls Summit in Red River Parish, in northwestern Louisiana. This may be the location mentioned by Jones, as it is not far from Shreveport, the home of Bogard's wife. There is a Haynesville, Louisiana in Claiborne Parish. It also could be the Hallsville to which Jones refers.

CRS-6

The death of Albert Guy Bogard may warrant further investigation by the Committee in light of the fact of its circumstances. In addition, the site of his death should be determined for the sake of the accuracy of historical records.

JURISDICTION: Halls Summit is located in Red River Parish, Louisiana.

DEATH RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM:

Louisiana Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Records
P.O. Box 60630
New Orleans, Louisiana

ANITA DICKASON in the time and context she wrote itemized the avaialble evidence in the spheres of evidence weighing each side.

She introduces the history of Bower and his position to observe and analyze what he sees and lists the times he spoke publicly on the matter.

> **JFK ASSASSINATION EYEWITNESS: RUSH TO CONSPIRACY THE REAL FACTS OF LEE BOWERS' DEATH**
>
> **By ANITA DICKASON from ARCHWAY PUBLISHING**
>
> CHAPTER 3 The Witness
>
> Bowers provided three documented accounts of what he observed on the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.
>
> The first was the Dallas Affdavit (Appendix 1), provided to local law enforcement on the day of the assassination, November 22, 1963.
>
> The second was his testimony to the Warren Commission in 1964 (Appendix 2) and the third was the 1966 Mark Lane interviews.
>
> Bowers' position in the railroad tower was an excellent location to observe the movement of pedestrians and cars in the area. It is not diffcult to imagine, from his perch in the tower, he was a people and car watcher.
>
> In the Warren Commission testimony he indicated he had worked there for a number of years and was familiar with the movement of individuals in the area.
>
> Bowers was probably very alert to any suspicious activity.

…

This data contributes to and intersects other information.

> **THE MEN WHO KILLED KENNEDY (EXCERPT OF PART 1 THE SHOOTING AND IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION)**
>
> In the seconds after the shooting more than 50 known witness ran towards the Grassy Knoll thinking the shots had come from that area, the area on the near side of the fence that had the trainyard on the far side of the fence.
> https://www.bitchute.com/video/mxyJtLZBgAjF/

It is noteworthy in assessing the case against Oswald he was not captured at the scene of the crime, the book depository. He is tied to that location by his job and a rifle found there is tied to him by police, but he was not there, and thus the evidence is very indirect (circumatantial, the circumstances of his employment, alleged purchases, alleged other activities).

…

Lee Bowers was a Revealor. He said some people came in with an Oldsmobile station wagon and some other vehicles, looked around a bit, were out of place, and the station wagon was left behind. He also saw some flashes of light and the hobos being arrested from the train cars. Mr Ball questioned them and per Holt may have been in the back pocket of the CIA and tied to events leading up to the assassination. Holt said he left the Oldsmobile station wagon behind, key under it, Bowers testified the place was on lockdown after the shooting and the operators of the Station Wagon could not get it out.

…

I (Chauncey Marvin Holt) drove to the parking area behind Dealey Plaza, arriving there at approximately 9:30 a.m., after dropping off Nicoletti and Moceri at a hotel on Main Street, across the street from a strip joint.

Canty and I probed the area around the railroad tower, adjacent to the Dealey Plaza.

We did not see the pickup (Chevy) with the Texas plates, although we searched the entire area, including the area that was locked.

Not wanting to attract any unwelcome attention we left.

I then drove Joe Canty out to Red Bird Airport, where the Commanche, that had been left for us by either David Ferrie or Leroy Young(pilot worked for Geroge Reynalds) (CIA pilots), was tied down.

I then returned to the parking lot, next to the railroad yards, arriving there at approximately 11:30 a.m.

The pickup truck, with a camper shell, and the right Texas plates, was parked in the lot, with the front of the truck facing the railroad yards.

I placed the briefcase, containing the fake identification, in the truck. I parked the "souped up" Oldsmobile station wagon, containing several handguns and an extra set of identification papers in the name of John O'Malley, behind the stockade fence and wandered around the railroad yards.

I then strolled up to near the corner of Houston and Main street. Across the plaza, near the entrance to the Dal-Tex Building …

Q. Then what happened?

A. I called the Cabana where Eugene Brading and Morgan Brown were staying and asked to speak to Morgan Brown.

Q. Who was Morgan Brown?

A. A very unpredictable gunman from California. He was also the brother of Melvin Brown, who was one of Twombly's most trusted associates.

Q. Who was Eugene Brading?

A. An acquaintance who had offces in the same building that I did. He had recently changed his name to Jim Braden.

Brading or Braden was a close associate of Jerry Rosenthal, who, at that time, shared the suite of offces with us in Beverly Hills. We knew from Rosenthal that Braden was at the Cabana.

Q. Were you aware that Braden was detained for questioning as he was leaving the Dal-Tex building?

A. I saw the police talking to him but at the time, I didn't know any of the details.

Q. Were you aware that Braden was known to have organized crime connections?

A. Yes, I knew he was connected.

Q. Did you finally connect up with Braden?

A. Yes, when I first called the Cabana and asked for Morgan Brown, I was told he had checked out. I was advised that Braden had not checked out. I later called the Cabana and talked to Braden, who offered me a ride to Red Bird. I told him he was welcome to fly back to California with us but he declined and said that he had been flown from California in a private plane and was going to Houston and would be returning to Dallas in a few days. He took me to Red Bird and we parted company. The next time I saw him was, years later, in La Costa, California where we were neighbors.

Q. What happened next?

A. I called an agent by the name of Whitlock and told him the station wagon was in the Dealey Plaza parking lot and that there was a hide-a-key under the hood. I instructed him to pick up the vehicle, deliver the guns to Masen and call George Reynolds and tell him what happened.

Q. Do you know if he followed your instructions?

A. Yes, on Dec. 12, 1963 1 received a letter from George Reynolds in which he indicated that Michael Whitlock had picked up the vehicle, had delivered the guns to Masen and had driven the station wagon to Morgan City, La., where it was at the time the letter was written.

I subsequently sold the vehicle to Leroy Young. On Dec. 15, 1963, I sent Whitlock a check in the amount of $250.00 for his expenses in delivering the vehicle to Morgan City.

George Reynolds
President

ATCHAFALAYA LABOR CREWS
P. O. BOX 1726
MORGAN CITY, LA.

Dec. 15, 1963

Dear Jack:

Tried to call you in Beverly Hills and in Tucson.....no luck.

The station wagon was picked up. Contents delivered to JM for trnshipment to MR.

Vehicle is now in Morgan City.You should arrange to have the vehicle picked up or the next trip that we make to Tucson we will deliver it. No problem.

Also, LY really likes that vehicle and I am sure he would buy it from you in case you want to get rid of it. That might be easier. Let me know.

I will be coming over to see GM in the near future; as soon as DB is available to be in town.

Take care.

Regards,

George

Letter from George Reynolds to Holt advising him that Holt's Oldsmobile station wagon has been picked up from behind the picked fence in Dealey Plaza. The initialed person JM is Dallas gunsmith John Masen, MR is Manuel Rodriguez (of the anti-Castro group Alpha 66) and GM is CIA agent Guy Main, based in Los Angeles. It is thus far unknown who is DB.

AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

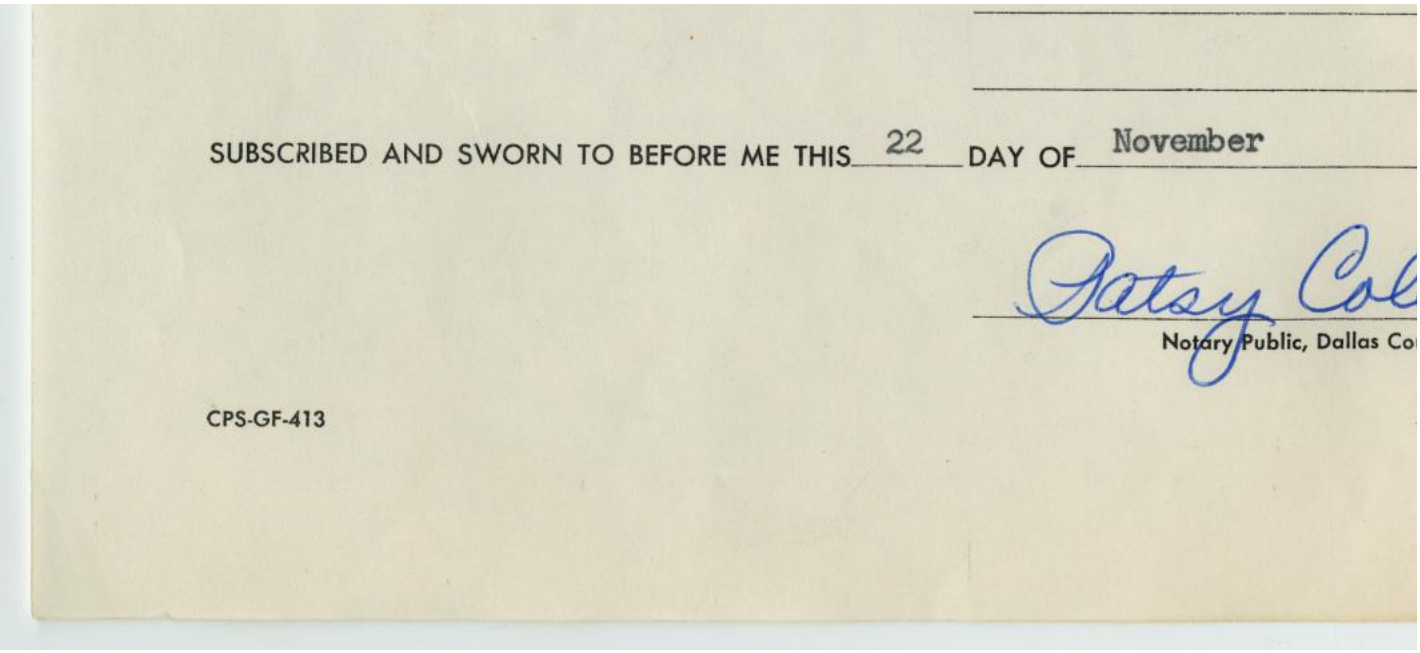
BEFORE ME, Patsy Collins

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared

Lee E. Bowers Jr., w/m/38 of 10508 Maplegrove Lane, Dallas,

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: I work at North Tow
RI-8-4698, 7 am to 3 pm Monday thur Friday. The tower wher
and a little north of the Texas Book Depository Building.
and about 11:55 am I saw a dirty 1959 Oldsmobile Station Wa
toward my building. This street dead ends in the railroad
out of state license plates with white background and black
It also had a Goldwater for "64" sticker in the rear window
around slowly and left the area. It was occupied by a midd
partly grey hair. At about 12:15 pm another car came in th
man about 25 to 35 years old driving. This car was a 1957
with Texas license. This man appeared to have a mike or te
Just a few minutes after this car left at 12:20 pm another
car was a 1961 Chevrolet, Impalla, 4 door, am not sure that
color white and dirty up to the windows. This car also had
sticker. This car was driven by a white male about 25 to 3
blond hair. He stayed in the area longer than the others.
XXX same type license plates as the 1959 Oldsmobile. He le
12:25 pm. About 8 or 10 minutes after he left I heard at l
close together. Just after the shots the area became crowd
coming from Elm Street and the slope just North of Elm.XXXX

Lee E. Bo


SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 22 DAY OF November

Notary Public, Dallas Co

CPS-GF-413

TESTIMONY OF LEE E. BOWERS, JR.

The testimony of Lee E. Bowers, Jr. was taken at 2 p.m., on April 2, 1964, in the office of the U.S. attorney, 301 Post Office Building, Bryan and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

Mr. BALL also testifying. Will you stand and be sworn, Mr. Bowers?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give for this Commission will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BALL. Will you state your name, please.

Mr. BOWERS. Lee E. Bowers, Jr.

Mr. BALL. And what is your residence address?

Mr. BOWERS. 10508 Maplegrove Lane.

Mr. BALL. Dallas, Tex.

Mr. BOWERS. Dallas.

Mr. BALL. And would you tell me something about yourself, where you were born, raised, and what has been your business, generally, or occupation?

Mr. BOWERS. I was born right here in Dallas, and lived here most of my life except when I was in the Nary. at the age of 17 to 21, and I was away 2 years going to Hardin Simmons University, also, attended Southern Methodist University 2 years, majoring in religion. I worked for the railroad 15 years and was a self-employed builder, as well as-on the side. And the first of this year when I went to work as business manager for Dr. Tim Green who operates this hospital and convalescent home and rent properties.

Mr. BALL. What railroad did you work for?

Mr. BOWERS. Worked for the Union Terminal Co. with the 8 participating railroads.

Mr. BALL. And on November 22, 1963, were you working for the Union Terminal Co. ?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. What kind of work were you doing for them?

Mr BOWERS. I was tower man in the north tower, Union Terminal, operating the switches and signals controlling the movement of trains.

Mr. BALL. Through railroad yards?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. What were your hours of work?

Mr. BOWERS. 7 to 3 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Mr. BALL. Now, do you remember what is the height of-above the ground at which you worked in the tower?

Mr. BOWERS. It is second story, it is 14 feet, 12 or 14 feet.

Mr. BALL. You worked about 14 feet above the ground?

Mr. Bownati. Yes.

Mr. BALL. And the tower was arranged so that you could see out?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; it is windows except for posts that-posts on each corner. It is windows on all four sides.

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Mr. BALL. Where is that located with reference to the corner of Elm and Houston ?

Mr. BOWERS. It is west and north of this corner, and as to distances, I really don't know. It is within 50 yards of the back of the School Depository Building, or less.

Mr. BALL. Did you say that it is built on higher ground, the base of the tower on higher ground than around Houston and Elm?

Mr. BOWERS. Approximately the same.

Mr. BALL. Same? It is higher ground than Elm as it recedes down under the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir ; considerably.

Mr. BALL. And the base of your tower is about the same height as the triple underpass, isn't it?

Mr. BOWERS. Approximately.

Mr. BALL. Now, can you tell me why you refer to that as a triple underpass? In our conversation here before you were sworn your description-you described it as a triple underpass.

Mr. BOWERS. It is just a local connotation for it since there are three streets that run under it.

Mr. BALL. I see. And how many sets of tracks do you control from your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. There are about 11 tracks in the station and 2 freight tracks.

Mr. BALL. That would be 13 tracks that is, the tracks altogether, that pass in front of your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; of course where the tracks converge and cross and split off to various railroad yardsMr. BALL. And the tracks are to the north and west of your tower, aren't they?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, the tracks are west, but they proceed in all directions, I mean, they are both north and south.

Mr. BALL. Now, you were on duty on November 22, 1963, weren't you? Mr. BOWERS. That's correct.

Mr. BALL. Close to noon, did you make any observation of the area around between your tower and Elm Street?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; because of the fact that the area had been covered by police for some 2 hours. Since approximately 10 o'clock in the morning traffic had been cut off into the area so that anyone moving around could actually be observed. Since I had worked there for a number of years I was familiar with most of the people who came in and out of the area.

Mr. BALL. Did you notice any cars around there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; there were three cars that came in during the time from around noon until the time of the shooting.

Mr. BALL. Came in where?

Mr. BOWERS. They came into the vicinity of the tom-er, which was at the extension of Wm Street, which runs in front of the School Depository, and which there is no way out. It is not a through street to anywhere.

Mr. BALL. There is parking area behind the School Depository, between that building and your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. Two or three railroad tracks and a small amount of parking area for the employees.

Mr. BALL. And the first came along that you noticed about what time of day?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not recall the exact time, but I believe this was approximately 12:10, wouldn't be too far off.

Mr. BALL. And the car you noticed, when you noticed the car, where was it?

Mr. BOWERS. The car proceeded in front of the School Depository down across 2 or 3 tracks and circled the area in front of the tower, and to the west of the tower, and, as if he was searching for a way out, or was checking the area, and then proceeded back through the only way he could, the same outlet he came into. Mr. BALL. The place where Elm dead ends?

Mr. Bow=. That's right. Back in front of the School Depository was the only way he could get out. And I lost sight of him, I couldn't watch him.

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Mr. BALL. What was the description of that car?

Mr. BOWERS. The first car was a lg.59 Oldsmobile, blue and white st,ation wagon with out-of-State license.

Mr. BALL. Do you know what State?

Mr. BOXJERS. No; I do not. I would know it, I could identify it, I think, if I looked at a list.

Air. BALL. And, it had something else, some bumper stickers?

Mr. BOWERS. Had a bumper sticker, one of which was a Goldwater sticker, and the other of which was of some scenic location, I think.

Mr. BALL. And, did you see another car?

Mr. BOXERS. Yes, some 16 minutes or so after this, at approximately 12 o'clock, 20 to 12-I guess 12 :20 would be close to it, little time differential therebut there was another car which was a 1957 black Ford, with one male in it that seemed to have a mike or telephone or something that gave the appearance of that at least.

Mr. BALL. How could you tell that?

Mr. BOWERS. He was holding something up to his mouth with one hand and he was driving with the other, and gave that appearance. He was very close to the tower. I could see him as he proceeded around the area.

Mr. BALL. What kind of license did that have?

Mr. BOWEKS. Had a Texas license.

Mr. BALL. What did it do as it came into the area, from what street?

Mr. BOWERS. Came in from the extension of Elm Street, in front of the School Depository.

Mr. BALL. Did you see it leave?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes: after 3 or 4 minutes cruising around the area it departed the same way. He did probe a little further into the area than the first car.

Mr. BALL. Did you see another car?

Mr. BOWERS. Third car, which entered the area, which was some seven or nine minutes before the shooting, I believe was a 1961 or X%2 Chevrolet, fourdoor Impala, white, showed signs of being on the road. It was muddy up to the windows, bore a similar out-of-state license to the first car I observed, occupied also by one white male.

Mr. BALL. What did it do?

Mr. BOXERS. He spent a little more t,ime in the area. He tried--he circled the area and probed one spot right at the tower in an attempt to get and was forced to back out some considerable distance, and slowly cruised down back towards the front of the School Depository Building.

Mr. BALL. Then did he leave?

Mr. BOWERS. The last I saw of him he was pausing just about in-just above the assassination site.

Mr. BALL. Did the car park, or continue on or did you notice?

Mr. BOWERS. Whether it continued on at that very moment or whether it pulled up only a short distance, I couldn't tell. I was busy.

Mr. BALL. How long was this before the L'residennt's car passed there?

Mr. BOWERS. This last car? About 8 minutes.

Mr. BALL. Were you in a position where you could see the corner of Elm and Houston from the tower?

Mr. BOWERS. No; I could not see the corner of Elm and Houston. I could see the corner of Main and Houston as they came down and turned on, then I couldn't see it for about half a block, and after they passed the corner of Elm and Houston the car came in sight again.

Mr. BALL. You saw the President's car coming out the Houston Street from

Main, did you?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes ; I saw that.

Mr. BALL. Then you lost sight of it?

Mr. BOWERS. Right. For a moment.

Mr. BALL. Then you saw it again where?

Mr. BOWF,RS. It came in sight after it had turned the corner of Elm and Houston.

Mr. BALL. Did you hear anything?

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Mr. Bowsas. I heard three shots. One, then a slight pause, then two very close together. Also reverberation from the shots.

Mr. BILL. And were you able to form an opinion as to the source of the sound or what direction it came from, I mean?

Mr. BOWERS. The sounds came either from up against the School Depository Building or near the mouth of the triple underpass.

Mr. BALL. Were you able to tell which?

Mr. Bowsas. No; I could not.

Mr. BALL. Well, now, had you had any experience before being in the tower as to sounds coming from those various places?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; I had worked this same tower for some 10 or 12 years, and was there during the time they were renovating the School Depository Building, and had noticed at that time the similarity of sounds occurring in either of those two locations.

Mr. BALL Can you tell me now whether or not it came, the sounds you heard, the three shots came from the direction of the Depository Building or the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. No ; I could not.

Mr. BALL. From your experience there, previous experience there in hearing sounds that originated at the Texas School Book Depository Building, did you notice that sometimes those sounds seem to come from the triple underpass? Is that what you told me a moment ago?

Mr. BOWERS. There is a similarity of sound, because there is a reverberation which takes place from either location.

Mr. BALL. Had you heard sounds originating near the triple underpass before?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes ; quite often.

Because trucks backfire and various occurrences.

Mr. BALL. And you had heard noises originating from the Texas School Depository when they were building there?

Mr. BOWERS. They were renovating. I-did carpenter work as well as sandblasted the outside of the building.

Mr. BALL. Now, were there any people standing on the high side-high ground between your tower and where Elm Street goes down under the underpass toward the mouth of the underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. Directly in line, towards the mouth of the underpass, there were two men. One man, middle-aged, or slightly older, fairly heavy-set, in a white shirt, fairly dark trousers. Another younger man, about mid-twenties, in either a plaid shirt or plaid coat or jacket.

Mr. BALL. Were they standing together or standing separately?

Mr. BOWERS. They were standing within 10 or 15 feet of each other, and gave no appearance of being together, as far as I knew.

Mr. BALL. In what direction were they facing?

Mr. BOWERS. They were facing and looking up towards Main and Houston, and following the caravan as it came down.

Mr. BALL. Did you see anyone standing on the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. On the triple underpass, there were two policemen. One facing each direction, both east and west. There was one railroad employee, a signal man there with the Union Terminal Co., and two welders that worked for the Fort Worth Welding firm, and there was also a laborer's assistant furnished by the railroad to these welders.

Mr. BALL. You saw those before the President came by, you saw those people?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; they were there before and after.

Mr. BALL. And were they standing on the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; they were standing on top of it facing towards Houston Street, all except, of course, the one policeman on the west side.

Mr. BALL. Did you see any other people up on this high ground?

Mr. BOWERS. There were one or two people in the area. Not in this same vicinity. One of them was a parking lot attendant that operates a parking lot there. One or two. Each had uniforms similar to those custodians at the courthouse. But they were some distance back, just a slight distance back. Mr. BALL. When you heard the sound, which way were you looking?

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Mr. BOXERS. At the moment I heard the sound, I war looking directly towards the area-at the moment of the first shot, as close as my recollection serves, the car was out of sight behind this decorative masonry wall in the area.

Mr. BILL. And when you heard the second and third shot, could you see the car?

Mr. BOWERS. No; at the moment of the shots, I could-1 do not think that it was in sight. It came in sight immediately followlng the last shot.

Mr. BALL. Did you see any activity in this high ground above Elm after the shot? Mr. BOWERS. At the time of the shooting there seemed to be some commotion, and immediately following there w!as a motorcycle policeman who shot nearly all of the way to the top of the incline.

Mr. BALL. On his motorcycle?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Did he come by way of Elm Street?

Mr. BOXERS. He was part of the motorcade and had left it for some reason, which I did not know.

Mr. BALL. He came ulz+---

Mr. BOXERS. He came almost to the top and I believe abandoned his motorcycle for a moment and then got on it and proceeded, I don't know.

Mr. BALL. How did he get up?

Mr. BOWERS. He just shot up over the curb and up.

Mr. BALL. He didn't come then by way of Elm, which dead ends there?

Mr. BOWERS. No; he left the motorcade and came up the incline on the motorcycle.

Mr. BALL. Was his motorcycle directed toward any particular people?

Mr. BOWERS. He came up into this area where there are some trees, and where I had described the two men were in the general vicinity of this.

Mr. BALL. Were the two men there at the time? Mr. BOWERS. I-as far as I know, one of them was. The other I could not say.

The darker dressed man was too hard to distinguish from the trees. The one in the white shirt, yes ; I think he was.

Mr. BALL. When you said there was a commotion, what do you mean by that? What did it look like to you when you were looking at the commotiOll?

Mr. BOWERS. I just am unable to describe rather than it was something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around, but something occurred in this particular spot which was out of the ordinary, which attracted my eye for some reason, which I could not identify.

Mr. BALL. You couldn't describe it?

Mr. BOXERS. Nothing that I could pinpoint as having happened thatMr. BALL. Afterwards did a good many people come up there on this high ground at the tower?

Mr. BOWERS. A large number of people came, more than one direction. one group converged from the corner of Elm and Houston, and came down the extension of Elm and came into the high ground, and another line-another large group went across the triangular area between Houston and Elm and then across Elm and then up the incline. Some of them all the way up. Many of them did, as well as, of course, between 50 and a hundred policemen within a maximum of 5 minutes.

Mr. BALL. In this area around your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. That's right. Sealed off the area, and I held off the trains until they could be examined, and there was some transients taken on at least one train

Mr. BALL. I believe you have talked this over with me before your deposition was taken, haven't we?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Is there anything that you told me that I haven't asked you about that you think of?

Mr. BOWERS. Nothing that I can recall.

Mr. BALL. You have told me all that you know about this, haven't you?

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Mr. BOWERB. Yes; I believe that I have related everything which I have told the city police, and also told to the FBI.

Mr. BALL. And everything you told me before we started taking the deposition?

Mr. BOWERS. To my knowledge I can remember nothing else.

Mr. BALL. Now, this will be reduced to writing, and you can sign it, look it over and sign it, or waive your signature if you wish. What do you wish?

Mr. BOWERS. I have no reason to sign it unless you want me to.

Mr. BALL. Would you just as leave waive the signature?

Mr. BOWERS. Fine.

Mr. BALL. Then we thank you very much.

John F. Kennedy Assassination Homepage :: Convenient Deaths

Jim Marrs' List

Really So Mysterious? "Strange" and "Convenient" Deaths Surrounding the Assassination *

Penn Jones, Jr., publisher of the Midlothian Mirror, a small-town Texas paper. The most widely cited current list of "mystery deaths" was published by author Jim Marrs (who also released the book Alien Agenda about UFOs). His book Crossfire contains a list of 103 people who have supposedly died "strange" or "convenient" or "mysterious" deaths. As Marrs puts it:

This section has been entitled "Convenient Deaths" because these deaths certainly would have been convenient for anyone not wishing the truth of the JFK assassination to become public.

The John F. Kennedy Assassination Homepage retrieved from https://www.jfk-assassination.eu/ and copied or modified to here

Crossfire by Jim Mars - Convenient Deaths

Warren Commission	Media Library	Articles	FAQ	Links	Feedback	Contact	About

Convenient Deaths

1963 - 1976

Many witnesses died in the thirteen year period following the assassination - mostly of unnatural causes. Many rumours crawl around about the high death rate during these years. They are supported by the mostly suspicious circumstances the victims died under. For a unknown shooter or even shooters, all these deaths have one thing in common: they are very convenient to those assassins since these witnesses took their knowledge with them into the grave. But see yourself and decide whether these deaths are purely coincidently:

Asterisks mark death that seemed to happen under suspicious circumstances.

Date	Name	Connection with case	Cause of death
11/63	Karyn Kupicinet	Tv host's daughter who was overheard telling of JFK's death prior to 11/22/63	Murdered
12/63	Jack Zangretti	Expressed foreknowledge of Ruby shooting Oswald	Gunshot Victim
2/64	Eddy Benavides	Lookalike brother to Tippit shooting witness, Domingo Benavides	Gunshot to head
2/64	Betty MacDonald*	Former Ruby employee who alibied Warren Reynolds shooting suspect.	Suicide by hanging in Dallas Jail
3/64	Bill Chesher	Thought to have information linking Oswald and Ruby	Heart attack
3/64	Hank Killam*	Husband of Ruby employee, knew Oswald acquaintance	Throat cut
4/64	Bill Hunter*	Reporter who was in Ruby's apartment on 11/24/63	Accidental shooting by policeman
5/64	Gary Underhill*	CIA agent who claimed Agency was involved	Gunshot in head ruled suicide
5/64	Hugh Ward*	Private investigator working with Guy Banister and David Ferrie	Plane crash in Mexico
5/64	DeLesseps Morrison*	New Orleans Mayor	Passenger in Ward's plane
8/64	Teresa Norton*	Ruby employee	Fatally shot
6/64	Guy Banister*	x-FBI agent in New Orleans connected to Ferrie, CIA, Carlos Marcello & Oswald	Heart attack
9/64	Jim Koethe *	Reporter who was in Ruby's apartment on 11/24/63	Blow to neck
9/64	C.D. Jackson	"Life" magazine senior Vicepresident who bought Zapruderfilm and locked it away	Unknown
10/64	Mary Pinchot	JFK "special" friend whose diary was taken by CIA chief James Angleton after her death	Murdered
1/65	Paul Mandal	"Life" writer who told of JFK turning to rear when shot in throat	Cancer

3/65	Tom Howard*	Ruby's first lawyer, was in Ruby's apartment on 11/24/63	Heart attack
5/65	Maurice Gatlin*	Pilot for Guy Banister	Fatal fall
8/65	Mona B. Saenz*	Texas Employment clerk who interviewed Oswald	Hit by Dallas bus
?/65	David Goldstein	Dallasite who helped FBI trace Oswald's pistol	Natural causes
9/65	Rose Cheramie*	Knew of assassination in advance, told of riding to Dallas with Cubans	Hit/run victim
11/65	Dorothy Kilgallen*	Columnist who had private interview with Ruby, pledged to "break" JFK case	Drug overdose
11/65	Mrs. Earl Smith*	Close friend to Dorothy Kilgallen, died two daysafter columnist, may have kept Kilgallen's notes	Cause unknown
12/65	William Whaley*	Cab driver who reportedly drove Oswald to Oak Cliff (The only Dallas taxi driver to die on duty)	Motor collision
1966	Judge Joe Brown	Presided over Ruby's trial	Heart attack
1966	Karen "Little Lynn" Carlin*	Ruby employee who last talked with Ruby before Oswald shooting	Gunshot victim
1/66	Earlene Roberts	Oswald's landlady	Heart attack
2/66	Albert Bogard*	Car salesman who said Oswald test drove new car	Suicide
6/66	Capt. Frank Martin	Dallas policeman who witnessed Oswald slaying, told Warren Commission "there's a lot to be said but probably be better if I don't say it"	Sudden cancer
8/66	Lee Bowers Jr.*	Witnessed men behind picket fence on Grassy Knoll	Motor accident
9/66	Marilyn "Delila Walle*	Ruby dancer	Shot by husband after 1 month of marriage
10/66	Lt. William Pitzer*	JFK autopsy photographer who described his duty as "horrifying experience"	Gunshot rule suicided
11/66	Jimmy Levens	Fort Worth nightclub owner who hired Ruby employees	Natural causes
11/66	James Worrell Jr.*	Saw man flee rear of Texas School Book Depository	Motor accident
1966	Clarence Oliver	Dist. Atty. Investigator who worked Ruby case	Unknown
12/66	Hank Suydam	Life magazine official in charge of JFK stories	Heart attack
1967	Leonard Pullin	Civilian Navy employee who helped film "Last Two Days" about assassination	One-car crash
1/67	Jack Ruby*	Oswald's slayer	Lung cancer (he told family he was injected with cancer cells)
2/67	Harold Russell*	Saw escape of Tippit killer	killed by cop in bar brawl
2/67	David Ferrie*	Acquaintance of Oswald, Garrison suspect and employee of Guy Banister	Blow to neck (ruled accidental)
2/67	Eladio Del Valle*	Anti-Castro Cuban associate of David Ferrie being sought by Garrison	Gunshot wound, a wound to head
3/67	Dr. Mary Sherman*	Ferrie associate working on cancer research	Died in fire (possibly shot)
1/68	A. D. Bowie	Asst. Dallas District Attorney prosecuting Ruby	Cancer
4/68	Hiram Ingram	Dallas Deputy Sheriff, close friend to Roger Craig	Sudden cancer
5/68	Dr. Nicholas Chetta	New Orleans coroner who on death of Ferrie	Heart attack
8/68	Philip Geraci*	Friend of Perry Russo, told of Oswald/Shaw conversation	Electrocution
1/69	Henry Delaune*	Brother-in-law to coroner Chetta	Murdered
1/69	E.R. Walthers*	Dallas Deputy Sheriff who was involved in Depository search, claimed to have found .45-cal. slug	Shot by felon
1969	Charles Mentesana	Filmed rifle other than Mannlicher-Carcano being taken from Depository	Heart attack
4/69	Mary Bledsoe	Neighbor to Oswald, also knew David Ferrie	Natural causes
4/69	John Crawford*	Close friend to both Ruby and Wesley Frazier, who gave ride to Oswald on 11/22/63	Crash of private plane
7/69	Rev. Clyde Johnson*	Scheduled to testify about Clay Shaw/Oswald connection	Fatally shot
1970	George McGann*	Underworld figure connected to Ruby friends, wife, Beverly, took film in Dealey Plaza	Murdered
1/70	Darrell W. Garner	Arrested for shooting Warren Reynolds, released after alibi from Betty MacDonald	Drug overdose
8/70	Bill Decker	Dallas Sheriff who saw bullet hit street in front of JFK	Natural causes
8/70	Abraham Zapruder	Took famous film of JFK assassination	Natural causes

12/70	Salvatore Granello*	Mobster linked to both Hoffa,Trafficante, and Castro assassination plots	Murdered
1971	James Plumeri*	Mobster tied to mob-CIA assassination plots	Murdered
3/71	Clayton Fowler	Ruby's chief defense attorney	Uknown
4/71	Gen. Charles Cabell*	CIA deputy director connected to anti-Castro Cubans	Collapsed and died afterphysical at Fort Myers
1972	Hale Boggs*	House Majority Leader, member of Warren Commission who began to publicly express doubts about findings	Disappeared on Alaskan plane flight
5/72	J. Edgar Hoover*	FBI director who pushed "lone assassin" theory in JFK assassination	Heart attack (no autopsy)
9/73	Thomas E. Davis*	Gunrunner connected to both Ruby and CIA	Electrocuted trying to steal wire
2/74	J.A. Milteer*	Miami right-winger who predicted JFK's death and capture of scapegoat	Heater explosion
1974	Dave Yaras*	Close friend to both Hoffa and Jack Ruby	Murdered
7/74	Earl Warren	Chief Justice who reluctantly chaired Warren Commission	Heart failure
8/74	Clay Shaw*	Prime suspect in Garrison case, reportedly a CIA contact with Ferrie and E. Howard Hunt	Possible cancer
1974	Earle Cabell	Mayor of Dallas on 11/22/63, whose brother, Gen. Charles Cabell was fired from CIA by JFK	Natural causes
6/75	Sam Giancana*	Chicago Mafia boss slated to tell about CIA-mob death plots to Senate Committee	Murdered
7/75	Clyde Tolson	J. Edgar Hoover's assistant and roommate	Natural causes
1975	Allen Sweatt	Dallas Deputy Sheriff involved in investigation	Natural causes
12/75	Gen. Earle Wheeler	Contact between JFK and CIA	Unknown
1976	Ralph Paul	Ruby's business partner connected with crime figures	Heart attack
4/76	James Chaney	Dallas motorcycle officer riding to JFK's right rear who said JFK "struck in the face" with bullet	Heart attack
4/76	Dr. Charles Gregory	Governor John Connally's physician	Heart attack
6/76	William Harvey*	CIA coordinator for CIA-mob assassination plans against Castro	Complications from heart surgery
7/76	John Roselli*	Mobster who testified to Senate Committee and was to appear again	Stabbed and stuffed in metal drum

The HSCA Investigation

Just when the House Select Committee on Assassinations was investigating the JFK assassination, more suspicious deaths were coming up:

Date	Name	Connection with case	Cause of Death
1/77	William Pawley*	Former Brazilian Ambassador connected to Anti-Castro Cubans, crime figures	Gunshot ruled suicide
3/77	George DeMohrenschildt*	Close friend to both Oswald and Bouvier family (Jackie Kennedy's parents), CIA contract agent	Gunshot wound ruled suicide
3/77	Carlos Prio Soccaras*	Former Cuban President, money man for anti-Castro Cubans	Gunshot wound ruled suicide
3/77	Paul Raigorodsky	Business friend of George DeMohrenschildt and wealthy oilmen	Natural causes
5/77	Lou Staples*	Dallas radio Talk Show host who told friends he would break assassination case	Gunshot to head,ruled suicide
6/77	Louis Nichols	Former No. 3 man in FBI, worked on JFK investigation	Heart attack
8/77	Alan Belmont	FBI official who testified to Warren Commission	"Long illness"
8/77	James Cadigan	FBI document expert who testified to Warren Commission	Fall in home
8/77	Joseph C. Ayres*	Chief steward on JFK's Air Force One	Shooting accident
8/77	Francis G. Powers*	U-2 pilot downed over Russia in 1960	Helicopter crash (He reportedly ran out of fuel)
9/77	Kenneth O'Donnell	JFK's closest aide	Natural causes
10/77	Donald Kaylor	FBI fingerprint chemist	Heart attack
10/77	J.M. English	Former head of FBI Forensic Sciences Laboratory	Heart attack
11/77	William Sullivan*	Former No. 3 man in FBI, headed Division 5, counter- espionage and domestic intelligence	Hunting accident
1978	C.L. "Lummie" Lewis	Dallas Deputy Sheriff who arrested Mafia man Braden in Dealey Plaza	Natural causes

9/78	Garland Slack	Man who said Oswald fired at his target at rifle range	Unknown
1/79	Billy Lovelady	Depository employee said to be the man in the doorway in AP photograph	Complications from heart attack
6/80	Jesse Curry	Dallas Police Chief at time of assassination	Heart attack
6/80	Dr. John Holbrook	Psychiatrist who testified Ruby was not insane	Heart attack but pills, notes found
1/81	Marguerite Oswald	Mother of accused assassin	Cancer
10/81	Frank Watts	Chief felony prosecutor for Dallas D.A.	Natural causes
1/82	Peter Gregory	Original translator for Marina Oswald and Secret Service	Natural causes
5/82	Dr. James Weston	Pathologist allowed to see JFK autopsy material for HSCA	Died while jogging, ruled natural causes
8/82	Will H. Griffin	FBI agent who reportedly said Oswald was “definitely” an FBI informant	Cancer
10/82	W. Marvin Gheesling	FBI official who helped supervise JFK investigation	“Long illness”
3/84	Roy Kellerman	Secret Service agent in charge of JFK limousine	Unknown

Following names are the recently known deaths, almost all died of natural causes:

Date	Name	Connection with case	Cause of Death
10/92	Jim Garrison	Former District Attorney of New Orleans, only one who sued in the JFK assassination case	Natural causes
?/94	Perry Russo	witness who told he had seen Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie talking about the killing of JFK	Unknown
01/95	Rose Kennedy	Mother of John F. Kennedy	natural causes
01/95	L.C. Graves	wrested Ruby’s revolver away from him after shooting Oswald	natural causes
2/95	Irving L. Goldberg	Judge who advised L. B. Johnson on transition of power	natural causes
3/95	Philip L. Willis	Dealey Plaza Witness, photographer	Leukemia
5/95	Evelyn Norton Lincoln	JFK’s personal secretary	natural causes
5/95	Phil L. Barleson	Defender of Ruby	Heart attack
11/95	Richard Case Nagell	CIA agent who claimed he uncovered a “large operation” aimed at killing JFK	heart disease
12/95	James W. Altgens	Dealey Plaza Witness, press photographer	natural causes
1/96	Ralph W. Yarborough	Dealey Plaza witness, rode in motorcade	natural causes
7/96	Melvin Belli	Lawyer of Jack Ruby	Suffering stroke and pneumonia
8/96	Charles Brehm	Dealey Plaza Witness	Unknown
9/96	McGeorge Bundy	Top aide to JFK and LBJ	Heart attack
10/96	Rufus Youngblood	Agent who shielded LBJ during the JFK murder	Cancer
10/96	Larry Ray Harris	Researcher	Car accident
10/96	Lawrence Brantley	Sold Jack Ruby the gun used to kill Oswald	Complications from surgery

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